

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

{ STAMPEDSIXPENCE.
 { UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the test to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 27, Austin-friars, on Thursday, Mr. W. L. CUMBERBUX in the chair.

Mr. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, also the financial statement, from which we abstract the following:—

Balance last audit	£ 10 15 0
Arrear of call	3 15 0
Call, November 3	579 17 6
Copper ore sold	1267 19 2
Back carriage	29 3 5
Wheat Edward	16 10 1 = £2237 1 2
Mine cost, October, November, and December	£1196 9 4
Dues	24 18 11
Merchants' bills	350 1 5
Loan	140 0 0
Sundries	106 18 0 = 1848 7 8
Leaving balance in favour of mine	£ 388 13 6

The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of £323.

Mr. KING then read the report of Capt. Silas James, as follows:—

Feb. 26.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 100 fms. level on the course of the lode, and these levels are extended east and west 40 fms. in, and about 20 fms. each from shaft; the lode in the eastern end is 1 foot wide, composed of pebble, mudstone, and stones of ore, and likely to improve, as there is a good course of ore in the bottom of the 90, about 7 fms. to the east of present end; it is driving by six men, at 77. 10s. per fm.; in the eastern end, same level, the lode is 1 1/2 foot wide, composed of quartz, mudstone, pebble, and stones of ore. We calculate there are from 5 to 10 fms. further to drive to reach the ore ground; should we be fortunate enough in meeting with these shoots of ore in the bottom levels, which have been driven through in the 90, the mine will assume a very healthy appearance; this end is driving by four men, set at 47. per fm. The 90 east is driven 33 fms., in which is within 7 fms. to the mine sinking in the 80, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 152. per fm., set to six men, at 107. per fm.; the western end, same level, is driven 21 fms., in which the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 162. per fm., set to four men, at 107. 10s. per fm.; the cross-cut is extended south about 12 fathoms in the 90, where we have intersected a branch about 6 in. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore, which indicate we are nearing the lode; this end is set to four men, at 77. 10s. per fm. The lode in the mine sinking in the 80 east is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 302. per fm., set to six men, at 144. per fm., to be carried 2 fms. long. Here we hope to open a good piece of ground, as we have driven 14 fms. through the shoot of ore which is gone down in the bottom of this level; this mine is sunk 4 fms. below the 80. In the mine sinking in the 80 west the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 147. per fm., set to six men, at 117. per fm.; we have about 41 fms. to reach the 90, which, when completed, will ventilate both the 80 and 90, and also lay open profitable ground. Since the water has been in the bottom of the mine I have set the 30 from surface to drive west to two men, at 27. per fm., in which the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of coal, mudstone, and stones of ore, a very kindly lode. As some rich ore was raised in the level above this place, we thought it advisable to drive a few fathoms here, in order to prove the run of ground. There are about 110 fms. further to drive the shaft to reach the engine-shaft; the last shaft is sunk 70 fms. south of the engine-shaft, which, as by driving each way, we can make a communication, there is no timber required, and the ground is easy for driving, it will cost from 50s. to 60s. per fm.; had this shaft been up to the utmost in their behalf, and the loss of time and ore. I may safely say that two-thirds of the water in the rainy season comes in the shaft about 9 fms. below surface, which must at the present time be pumped by the engine. We have commenced two shafts, about 170 fathoms to the east of the former shaft, in a virgin piece of ground between two lodes, the one underlying north the other south, 7 fms. distant from each other, I beg to enclose the transverse section of the same. These shafts are 4 fathoms below surface, but idle at present, on account of the influx of water; there is no doubt but these shafts may sink in the summer from 15 to 20 fms. without the aid of steam-power, but impossible to sink in the winter without it. The tribute department is much as usual. The stamps work very well. We shall sample 19 tons of ore from the stamps this sampling, which will make (altogether from 80 tons to 90 tons, to be sampled on Friday, the 29th inst. The water is in fork to the 90, and the men have commenced working there; if all be well, we shall soon get to the bottom, as there is no ground open but the shaft between these levels. You may depend on it we will do all that possibly can be done, in order to have a good sampling next time.

Mr. KING said he had that morning received a letter from Capt. James, which stated that they had the water in fork 5 fms. below the 90, and if all were well, they hoped to get the mine dry by the end of the week. Since the fine weather set in, the new shaft had become quite dry.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what would be the assay of the ore at surface?—Mr. W. WATSON (the purser) replied that it would average about the same as the last.

The report and accounts were then put to the meeting and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was respecting the Duchy lease; and as Mr. Hoppe, their solicitor, was present, he would state the course adopted.

The cost-book was then laid on the table, and Mr. Hoppe explained that the lease was granted by the Duchy to Messrs. Bayley, Mackay, and Hoppe, who had executed a declaration of trust, and had received from the committee a deed of indemnity, guaranteeing them against any consequences which might arise in sinking the new engine-shaft for the 60-in. cylinder engine. An arrangement had been concluded with Lord Ashburton for a grant of land adjoining the Duchy, which it was proposed to lease to the same grantees, who would require something similar, in the shape of an indemnity from the committee. His friend, Mr. Libri, had raised the point as to the same or some of the grantees objecting to again enter into the declaration, but the fact was they had already accepted. It would be necessary for the adventurers to confirm these proceedings, and accordingly they asked them to pass the resolutions which would be proposed by Mr. Northey, and seconded by Mr. SHIRLEY.

It was then moved by Mr. NORTHY, and seconded by Mr. SHIRLEY—That the adventurers approve and confirm the grant and the deeds of declaration of trust and indemnity respectively, as entered in the cost-book; and that such grantees be requested to accept the same, and that a similar declaration of trust by the grantees be executed, and a similar one by the committee be given, and that the solicitor be instructed to prepare the same.—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said they had now to consider the question of a call. Though they required to make money for the new engine, they had also to consider the necessities of the mine, and the desirability of erecting the new engine.

Mr. LIBRI remarked that the directors had taken a review of their position and prospects, and had come to the conclusion that they would ask for a call of 10s.; not on account of the balance against the mine, because there was plenty of ore to meet that, but to erect an engine, and put the machinery into a more substantial state, and by that means bring the undertaking into a productive position, as well as to sink a new shaft; it was for these reasons that so large a call was required. They proposed to extend the payment over a period of three months, and to make it payable in two instalments of 5s. He had every confidence in the ultimate success, as he had felt as one of the subject, and caused the mine to be inspected at his own expense. The reports he received were of a most satisfactory character, and as soon as the new engine was erected they need not fear the results.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the shareholders that, according to the terms of their lease, they were compelled to erect an engine within a given period, and they might as well do so at once, instead of deferring it to a future day.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know what would be the cost of the new engine? Mr. W. WATSON answered that it was estimated £5000, would cover as near as possible the cost of the engine and pitwork, with new flat rods for the old shaft.

A lengthened discussion ensued as to the peculiar phraseology to be used in wording the resolution for making the call, but ultimately the following was unanimously adopted:—That the Duchy grant requiring the sinking of a new shaft, and the erection of an engine of not less than 50 in. diameter, it was resolved that, in order to defray the current expenditure of the mine, and to meet the obligations imposed, a call of 10s. per share be and is now made, such call to be paid in two instalments of 5s. each—the first on or before March 25, and the second on or before June 25, at the London and County Bank.

Mr. SEWARD thought they could not do less than make an addition to their manager's salary. At present he was only receiving 77. 7s. per month, and he, therefore, proposed that for the future he receive an additional guinea, which would make it 81. 8s. per month.

Mr. LIBRI bore ample testimony to the zeal and ability of Capt. Silas James. All who knew him had represented him as a most efficient man. Capt. James had exercised himself in the utmost in their behalf, and he would, therefore, suggest that his salary should be augmented to 90. 9s. per month.

Mr. SEWARD would append a vote of confidence.

After some further remarks from various proprietors, in which all the shareholders present concurred, to the effect that Capt. James had displayed high qualities as a miner, and had devoted his energies solely to their interests, it was agreed that his salary in future should be 90. 9s. per month. A vote of confidence was passed to him.

A vote of thanks was also given to Mr. W. Watson, the purser of the mine, for his attention to the business of the company.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of passing the following resolution:—That from and after this day these mines be called and known as the Kelly Mines.—Carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, the meeting separated.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street, on Thursday, Mr. T. E. STUBBS in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings,

The CHAIRMAN said he was happy to inform the shareholders that, since their last meeting, the prospects of the company had much improved. There had been a change in their officers, and he trusted they would proceed more prosperously than hitherto.

The following report, from Capt. Phillips, was then read:—

The engine-shaft is sunk 80 fms. from surface. The water was let into the 65 fms. level from surface previous to my coming here. The 65 fms. level has been driven a little to the east of Richard's shaft, where the cross-course has been cut, letting out a great deal of water—more than the engine could keep for awhile, with the 8-in. drawing-lift fixed at this level. This is now abated, and as soon as we have communicated Richard's shaft to this level, which we expect to do in the course of next month, we shall resume driving at this point. The 50 fms. level east has been driven beyond the cross-course nearly 20 fms.; the lode is large and promising, producing good stones of yellow ore. We are now engaged cross-cutting to a north part of the lode. In the east no change has taken place. In the 40 west the lode is about 4 ft. wide, producing from 3 to 4 fms. of copper to the fm. We calculate on discovering at this point about 15 tons of ore per week. As it will now be necessary to drive the deeper levels west to get under the ore ground, we consider it prudent first to extend to the 30 cross-cut north, in order to prove whether any portion of the lode is standing to the north of the flookan; we have set this cross-cut to drive at 87. per fathom. In the 30 west we are about to cross-cut through the lode, and sink a winze to the 40, in order to prove the ground, and ventilate this part of the mine. The 40 cross-cut south has been driven 45 fms.; we have passed through a lode or branch dipping to the north. The back of the lode of which we are in search is 34 fathoms south of engine-shaft. We shall have to drive this cross-cut several fms., more effectually to prove this point. We have a 32-inch cylinder pumping-engine, 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 1/2 ft. in the shaft; ample power with the present quantity of water, and efficient pitwork to put us 120 fms. deep. The shaft is 12 fms. from surface; 25 fms. below this, or at what is called the 40 fms. level, there is a 10-in. plunger-lift fixed. Below this, the pumpwork is rather small—viz., 8-in. drawing-lift, one at the bottom of the perpendicular, or 66 fms. from surface; the other at the 80, the

winding-engine is a 22-inch cylinder, horizontal, 5-ft. stroke, with crusher attached. We expect the costs for the first three months of this year will be about 4000. per month, and expect to sample about 60 tons of ore for the first two months.

Mr. SEETH observed, that the report of Capt. Phillips had differed much from that of Capt. Bray. He was glad to see their prospects were in such a flourishing state, and he had great pleasure in moving that the report of Capt. Phillips should be adopted.—This was seconded, and unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would be necessary for them to make a call of 3s. per share. At the present time, they had in the bankers' hands 5890. 13s. 3d. The purser had in his possession 134. 13s.; and after the whole of their liabilities had been paid, they would have to their credit, 251. 6s. 5d. The cost for the next three months would be about 12000.; the 60 tons of ore raised would realise 4200.; the call would bring in about 7500.; which would be sufficient. They had, however, now to consider the necessity of meeting future contingencies.

A FAVORABLE opinion was expressed by one of the committee could inform them of the present condition of the mine.

Mr. PETER WATSON said that, at a considerable sacrifice to himself, he had visited the mine, and had been underground. He considered, if they had honest agents, it would be a paying mine. Those who were there previously had probably been misled, as all were liable to errors of judgment.

Mr. BAUNY was of opinion that they were under deep obligations to Mr. Watson for the exertions he had shown in their behalf. He did not regret that he had been the means of promoting this committee of enquiry, as it had been conducive of such good results.—The call of 3s. per share was unanimously voted.

After some discussion, the old rules were rescinded, and power given to the committee to appoint and dismiss the servants of the company, the committee themselves being elected quarterly.

A list of the defaulting shareholders was read over, and it was referred to the committee to take some steps to enforce the calls due.

The retiring committee of management were re-elected; and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

GREAT SORTTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. R. P. HARDING in the chair.

Mr. W. L. WEBB (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last.

The CHAIRMAN said that, since the last ordinary meeting, Capt. Lionel Brough and Richards had reported on the present state and future prospects of the mine, copies of which had been forwarded to every shareholder. These reports, as regards the future of the undertaking, were of a very favourable character, and both confidently anticipated good results when the mine is further developed. The work done in the mine consisted in sinking the engine-shaft north 27 fms., driving the adit level 9 fms., the cross-cut north from shaft 19 fms., the cross-cut south from shaft 12 fms.; east of cross-cut they have driven 18 fms., west from cross-cut 14 fms., and the western level 1 fms., making a total of 75 fms.; which, with 27 fms. for sinking shaft, gives in round numbers 105 fms. Their operations altogether were progressing encouragingly, and the committee, meeting that the committee, seeing under the power delegated to them in the rules and regulations of the company, had taken upon themselves to dispense with the services of Capt. T. Metherell, who was under notice, which was on eve of expiration, and he would be succeeded by Capt. Bray, late of Wheal Zion, whom the committee considered in every way better adapted for the position. He (the Chairman) trusted this step would meet with the approbation of the shareholders, whose general interests it would no doubt promote. By the reports about to be read from Capt. Richards, Bray, and Metherell, it would appear that the lode west of the cross-course was the best, and the driving was now being directed north and south to find it. The plan proposed by Capt. J. Richards of Devon Great Consols, whom the company have engaged as their manager, for proving the mine it was their intention to follow, believing that the results would be such as to warrant their confidence in his judgment.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. WEBB then read the following report, from Capt. Richards:—

Feb. 26.—In the 25 fms. level, west of engine-shaft, but little has been done, in consequence of an accident to the machinery, and the laying of the tramroad; the cross-course, however, is cut through, on the western side of which the lode is not yet met with, having been hove out of its regular course. This driving, as soon as the lode is again met with, will be driven as fast as the nature of the work will admit, and something good may be expected in that direction. The 25 cross-cut south is now being extended by two men, in ground very favourable for driving.—J. RICHARDS.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Webb would now read the report of Capt. Bray:—

Feb. 25.—I have, in accordance with your request, carefully inspected the above mine, and beg to hand you my report thereon. The engine-shaft is sunk 25 fms. perpendicular, in soft mineralised kyllas, easy for exploring. At this depth there is a cross-cut north 15 fms., and a shaft 15 fms., and intersected two lodes of a very promising character. On the first lode they have driven on its course 35 fms. east and west, and proved it to be about 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mudstone, and in places good stones of black and yellow copper ore, embedded in a very congealed kyllas, and underlying north about 3 ft. in a fm.; 19 fms. to the west of the cross-cut the lode is cut off by a cross-course, which I suppose to have been thrown south, and in that direction they are now driving to intersect it. The second lode referred to is about 2 1/2 ft. wide, of a very promising character, the composition of which is much the same as above, and the underlying north 15 fms. and a shaft 15 fms. are now in course of driving a cross-cut south of the engine-shaft, to cut other lodes that have been seen at surface. The indications of the lodes are of a very flattering character, and well deserve the outlay of the required capital to prove their value in depth, and which, I feel quite convinced, will be attended with very great profit to all parties embarked in the undertaking. In conclusion, I beg to say the mine is now working on sound principles, and under the management of Capt. James Richards you have nothing to fear of its going wrong.—JAMES BRAY.

A report was also read from Capt. Metherell, in which he states that they have not yet cut the lode west of the cross-course. They have two men driving north, and four men south; in the latter they have a splendid kyllas, and plenty of water coming from the present end, from which he infers that they are not far from the lode. The same features are observed in the cross-cut driving south of Hitchins's shaft, by two men. The engine and machinery are working well.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the next business was to place before them the statement of accounts, which would be received with the utmost satisfaction, as they showed a large balance in hand, and it would not be necessary for them to make a call on the present occasion. He might observe that in the estimate of materials, the minimum value was put upon them, and one which they would realise at public sale.

The statement of accounts, from Dec. 3, 1855, to Feb. 21, 1856, was then read, from which we abstract the following particulars:—

Balance last audit	£268 11 6
Received on account of calls	771 10 5
Interest	0 1 8 = £1040 3 7
Mine cost	£206 9 5
Merchants' bills	77 17 5
Landing	18 11 0
Office and other expenses	36 11 1
Engine	319 14 0 = £650 1 9
Leaving balance in favour of mine	£390 1 10

The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of mine, 5190. 7s. 1d.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it had been deemed necessary to lay before them a comprehensive financial statement, as a report had got about after the last meeting that the company was deeply in debt. He had much pleasure in acquainting them that since the accounts were made up, calls to the amount of 534. 10s. had been received; and to show how groundless were the rumours as to their difficulties, it was only necessary to direct their attention to the fact that they had a balance of assets over liabilities of 5190. 7s. 1d.

Mr. CLARKE asked among the payments one of 3100. 14s. for steam-engine, and wished to enquire the meaning of it? If his memory served him right, that item was charged before.—The CHAIRMAN said it was true it appeared in a previous account, but among the liabilities.

Mr. CLARKE would like to know the number of shares which were now held by Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., to whom the payment was made, and also the number held by Mr. Hitchins?

Mr. WEBB, after referring to the share list, replied, Mr. Nicholls was registered for 104, and Mr. Hitchins 25 shares.

Mr. CLARKE said this was owing to the deceptive reports sent by Capt. Metherell. Each of these gentlemen formerly held 2250 shares, and now they had only sufficient to qualify them. When, by the reports of Capt. Metherell, the shares rose to an undue price, they parted with their interest, and sacrificed that of the shareholders. In his opinion, it was a most disgraceful proceeding, and ought not to be countenanced.

The CHAIRMAN would observe that the present committee were largely interested in the mine, and held from 3000 to 4000 shares, and could not, therefore, have any interest in either the one or the other.

Mr. CLARKE did not see why the Tavistock committee should have the management of the machinery and operations, and do as they pleased.

The CHAIRMAN said that the present committee retired to-day, and it would be for the shareholders to decide how far they were worthy of their confidence. They were ready to give up office if the proprietors were displeased with their exertions for their common good.

Mr. CLARKE did not for a moment blame the London committee, and had not the slightest doubt as to the honesty of their intentions. In the remarks he had made, he directed them to the undue power held by the Tavistock directors.

A DIRECTOR remarked that it was thought advisable to retain the services of the Tavistock committee, whose practical knowledge would be of great service to them.

Mr. WEBB said it was due to the Tavistock committee to say that they had expressed a desire from the first that the committee of management should be in London.

The CHAIRMAN might observe that whatever cause of complaint they might have had formerly, it did not now exist. They were all in the same boat, and their interests should be identical. The subject, however, being now being passed, the accounts, and he would, therefore, move a question.—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next thing was to elect a committee of management for the next three months, a duty which devolved on the shareholders. In conducting the underground operations, they had two very efficient men in Capt. Richards and Bray.

Mr. CLARKE was glad to hear Capt. Metherell's connection with the mine had ceased.

Mr. WEBB, in reply to a question, said that Capt. Metherell's notice had expired.

The CHAIRMAN would inform them that it was not the intention of the present directors to retain Capt. Metherell, who had forfeited their confidence. Though an attempt had been made to alter their determination, and likewise to induce Capt. Bray not to accept office, but he could assure them, that if Captain Bray did not, some other efficient mining captain would be found.

The subject then dropped, and, on the motion of Capt. KETTERBY, seconded by Mr. STEPHENS, the retiring committee were re-elected.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of forfeiting all calls in arrear.

From a statement read by Mr. WEBB, it appeared that the holders of 1900 shares were in default to the amount of 2190. 4s. 7d., on three calls made.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that he had no doubt, if the proposed course were adopted, within a month the greater portion of the calls would be paid. He then moved a resolution, to the effect that the shares upon which any calls remain unpaid be and are hereby forfeited; and that the committee of management be authorised to deal with them as they may see fit.

After a few observations, the motion was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

LA FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, Mr. CHAS. MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, as also a detailed statement of operations from the managers on the mine, and the report of the directors, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Feb. 24.—In presenting this, their second annual report and statement of accounts to the shareholders, the directors have to express their regret that the progress of the works at the mines has been retarded by many circumstances totally unforeseen, and, indeed, quite exceptional, even in Spain. Amongst the various causes of delay, as well also of heavily increased expenditure, the visitations of cholera and of fever which fell upon the Linares district, and the whole of the south of Spain, have told most severely upon this concern. Floods wholly unprecedented have, during the past winter, added to the measure of difficulties, and it is only by the latest advice which have arrived that the board are encouraged to believe that a regular and constant working of the deeper parts of the mines has been commenced, and can now be reckoned upon with any degree of certainty. The sickness of the last summer, although it both disabled and frightened away many of the hands, was not nearly so fatal as that of the preceding autumn, and the presence of the able medical officer sent out last spring by this and the Linares Mining Companies has tended not only to dispel alarm, but has afforded the means for immediate attention to those attacked.

The great difficulty and the greatest cause of delay in bringing this mine into large produce, has been the want of shafts. This has prevented the deeper portions of the mine being reached long ago, and much cost and time have been required in sinking good shafts and clearing out the separate workings.

The directors are glad to state that it is evident the main or engine-shaft is as well placed as is possible for the development of the mine. It stands immediately between the two richest parts of the mine, as far as can yet be judged. The lode was examined by Mr. John Taylor, in the month of June last, and it was described by him as showing increased size, and all the evidences of greater productiveness at the deeper than at the upper points. The fourth level had just then been reached, and at that depth a fine lode, containing arches of rich ore, was visible. The fifth, or 75 fms. level, has lately been drained, and the lode is described as being still richer. Fine dry weather had set in, and the best season was approaching.

At the Salido Mine, the steam-engine alluded to in the last year's report was conveyed to the mine, and erected upon a new shaft, which had to be sunk from the very surface to receive the pumpwork. The position of these mines is very favourable, and as soon as they are fully opened and fairly at work the advantages of the judicious plans and arrangements which Mr. Henry Thomas has adopted in laying them out will be felt.

During the last year several important additions have been made to the smelting-works, and they are now capable of receiving 200 tons of ore monthly. It was proposed that the directors have not commenced any extensive operations at the Palazuelos Mines, nor is it their intention to do more than maintain local possession of them, until the Canada Inco and Los Salidos Mines are much more fully developed, and brought into good produce. The directors reckon with great confidence upon far better results during the current year. The mines will certainly give some considerable produce, and the smelting-works will be more fully employed. The board are obliged to call up a further portion of the capital of the company, as their funds are now nearly exhausted, and several liabilities will shortly fall due.

A call of 10s. per share is about to be made, payable by two instalments of 5s. each—the first on the 25th March, and the second on the 25th July next. The advantages of capital on hand will be to enable the directors to push forward the works at the mines with full vigour, and to make purchases of lead ore at the extremely favourable rates upon which it could now be obtained, especially as the season is now approaching when they will be able to transport the produce to the coast.

In conclusion, the directors would express their conviction that, although their efforts towards the establishment of this enterprise upon a sound and profitable basis have occupied more time than they anticipated, yet they anticipated, yet there is every reason to believe that it will prove to be a very valuable and profitable property.

Abstract of accounts to December 31.

Dr.—Balance Dec. 31, 1854	£ 1,037 19 6
Calls received	17,837 10 0
Interest, transfer fees, &c.	104 12 6 = £18,980 2 0
Ca.—Mines cost, smelting works, &c.	14,354 11 0
Balance of current smelting costs	184 5 10 = £14,538 17 4
Balance in favour of company	£ 4,441 4 8

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to move that the report and accounts be received and adopted, said they contained such ample information that if any further were required it had better be by question and answer. He was glad to inform them that the item in the accounts, 5340., arrears of call, had all been paid up, with the exception of 281. 10s., and that was only in consequence of a dispute about the shares, so they might consider the calls wholly paid up. They had laid out 33,0000. to bring the mines into their present position, and the shareholders would naturally put the question whether the remaining portion of their capital, 12,5000. which it was proposed to call up, would be sufficient to bring them into a profitable state. For an answer, he could only refer them to recent results; in December they raised 20 tons of ore, in January 40 tons, and in February 50, and they need not be uneasy as to the returns increasing in the same ratio up to 200 tons a month, which was the limit of their smelting power; and he fully anticipated that in the current year they would not only pay expenses, but yield a good profit. When he (the Chairman) last addressed them, he hoped they would have met under better auspices; still, under all circumstances, he considered their prospects had improved; and if he should address them next February, he hoped to have to announce a dividend, or at any rate, when one was likely to be paid. They expected soon to be considerably relieved of the difficulty in obtaining transport for the lead, as the railway from Cordova to Seville was commenced, and he believed would be carried on to Madrid. Altogether he considered their prospects of a very cheering nature, and would conclude by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. COXHEAD seconded the resolution, and asked several questions respecting the workings of the mines, and also some of the items in the accounts.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., satisfactorily answered the questions respecting the accounts, and fully explained, by a diagram, the old men's workings, and the present operations on the mines. The principal difficulty they had to contend with was the means of transport, as, in consequence of the war, mules had risen from 160. to 300. each, and a corresponding rise had taken place in the price of barley. They had entered into contracts for a quantity of bullock-carts, to convey lead to the coast. The loss on those works had arisen solely through being compelled to stop, as the expenses of the superintendent and skilled workmen sent out must be paid; but he had little doubt of the works getting into full operation during the current year, when they might expect a fair profit. They had no power to call up more capital, but he need not tell them that the utmost care would be taken by the board in dispensing the proposed call.

A PROPRIETOR, who stated he had been on the mines, wished to know why they did not employ donkeys to convey the lead, as he had seen that plan adopted by the proprietors of the neighbouring mines?

Mr. TAYLOR replied, that the question of transport had caused an immense deal of thought and enquiry; but they must remember that they had been dealing with exceptional times. At the termination of the war, the difficulties of transport would be considerably relieved.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether the board had power to add to the capital? Mr. TAYLOR said the extent of the capital was 50,0000., and the proposed call would complete it, and the directors meant, if possible, to work within the limits of that capital, and hoped to do so; but they had powers, under the deed, to raise more capital, should it be required, by borrowing, or issuing new shares.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and directed to be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

Mr. Robert Henry was unanimously elected a director; and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

states be proceeded with they will result in loss and disappointment; and I beg to state that it is my conscientious opinion that the whole of the mining operations should be abandoned."

The CHAIRMAN said, as copies of the report were in the hands of the shareholders, it might not be necessary to read the correspondence. They were aware that when they met last year they had very encouraging accounts of the mine which appeared to exist in the level, and another level had been driven at a considerable depth to intersect it, and in August last Mr. Lowry was very anxious that the mine should be worked. Up to this time the reports of Mr. Lowry and Capt. Climes were satisfactory, but he was very sorry to say that in December they received such unfavourable accounts that they sent out instructions to stop the works, as the directors did not wish to spend the shareholders' money, unless Capt. Climes should have some chance of meeting with a profitable lode. Capt. Climes wrote so decided in December that he had given up all hopes of finding the lode, that the board determined upon stopping the operations altogether. Mr. Lowry was of a different opinion, and considered by driving another level between the two now driven, they would meet the lode, and which could be done in the course of six months, at an expense of about 1000, per month. He (the Chairman) had great confidence in Mr. Lowry, and also in Captain Climes, but Capt. Climes was a gentleman who had had great experience in the Brazil, and other foreign countries, as also in Cornwall. Although he believed Mr. Lowry to be a gentleman of the strictest integrity, he did not think he had much experience as a miner, being more engaged as a purser. But the question was, whether they were desirous of spending any more money; the directors were unanimous in the opinion not to go on. He held 1000 shares from the beginning, and was engaged in many other matters, and the majority were of opinion that they ought to go on and would do so. He had great faith in Capt. Climes, and he was bound to say that Mr. Lowry had taken a great deal of trouble, and argued the question most ably since his return. If they determined upon going on they must make a call of 2s. 6d. per share. The directors had given their best attention to the affairs of the company, and received no salary; and he (the Chairman) was now ready to answer any questions, and should be glad to hear the opinion of the shareholders as to future proceedings.

Mr. ISAACS said the Chairman had detailed the position of the company in such a straightforward manner that he did not consider any questions could be put upon the report.—The CHAIRMAN said the directors were all large holders, and some had bought their shares at a high premium.

Mr. HOBBS never heard a more satisfactory speech than the Chairman's, as they would come to the end of a gross delusion, and the shareholders could not do better than come to the determination of winding-up. He was obliged to the directors for not leading them far wrong, and would advise them to dissolve the company at once, and divide the property as they might think fit.

The CHAIRMAN said, as Mr. Lowry was present perhaps they might like to hear him.

A PROPRIETOR: Let us hear both sides of the question.

Mr. LOWRY was sorry he had to meet them under such unfavourable circumstances, but to say mining in Jamaica was a gross delusion was untrue. There was a lode at Silver Hill, and if the Port Royal Company did not work it somebody else would. If he (Mr. Lowry) had 10,000 of his own money he would expend it upon the mine. Cuba was condemned by a Cornish mining captain; and pursuers who spent their lives in Cuba were thinking of it as a gross delusion, and strong reasons why the lode had not been found. Nos. 1 and 2 levels were 35 fms. asunder, whilst in this country levels were only 10 fms. apart, and he believed if a level were driven between Nos. 1 and 2 they would find the lode. Mr. Lowry, by a section, explained the position of the property, and said, when he left there was not a more promising lode in Cornwall, but since then nothing but unfavourable reports had come home. It had been said there were no mines in Jamaica; now, he had no doubt but that the Clarendon would turn out equal to any mine in the world, and the Charing Cross Mine would not be far behind it. He was not desirous of going out again, but having spent two years in the island felt some interest for its prosperity.

Mr. HOBBS explained that, by using the term gross delusion, he did not mean to apply the term to the board, but that they would never work to a profit. He would advise handing the property over to some other company, when those who might think proper would have an opportunity of joining.

Mr. SHUTTON had no confidence in Mr. HOBBS; he believed he was under as much delusion as any one in the room. There was not a single Jamaica company but what he proposed to break up. At the Clarendon, a few days since, he suggested that it should be wound up.

Mr. LOWRY said there was a gentleman in the room who seen the lode.

Mr. FISHER said he had visited the mine, and it was his opinion that they had a most excellent lode, and he for one would propose that a call of 2s. 6d. be made.

The CHAIRMAN said, before considering that question, he would move that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

The resolution was seconded, and unanimously carried.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether a call would be made?—Mr. BAKER (the solicitor) explained that the shares were held by so many, that they would never be able to enforce a call of 1s.

The CHAIRMAN said, as they had adopted the report, it left them free either to carry on the mine or wind-up. The board did not like to propose a resolution to wind-up the company, as it might have embarrassed them. As he had before stated, all expenses had been stopped, but as there appeared to be a feeling in favour of carrying it on, the better way to test the question would be to propose a call of 2s. 6d.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that they should take the opinion of the Government geological surveyor, before they abandoned the property.

Mr. KOCI stated that Capt. Climes had already been taken up to the subject.

Mr. KEMSHED said it would be ridiculous to go on with a less amount than 50,000. Either call up sufficient money to work the mines properly, or wind-up the company. There were only a small portion of shareholders in attendance, and he believed if the opinion of the whole body were taken, a majority would be in favour of winding-up.

Mr. SHUTTON moved the meeting be adjourned until after the report of the Government geological surveyor, and it would then be determined whether they should wind-up or make a call sufficient to carry on the undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN explained, that as they had adopted the report it was not necessary to adjourn, as before any decisive step was taken he would call the shareholders together.—Mr. ANDERSON said no measures would be taken without consulting the shareholders. (Hear.)

The Chairman and Captain Hamilton were re-elected directors, and Mr. A. R. Hamilton auditor.—A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

FORT BOWEN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, Mr. TATE in the chair.

Mr. WERN (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said it was understood by almost every one in attendance that the object of the meeting was to determine the fate of the Fort Bowen Mining Company, whether it should be carried on vigorously, or whether it should cease to exist, and be assigned to "the tomb of all the caputels," or, he might say, to the tomb of all the other gold mining companies; but he trusted it would still turn out one of the longest livers, and that he should not be called upon to-day to perform the office of undertaker. (Hear and laughter.) He could assure them that it was worthy of every shilling that had been laid out upon it. Out of the 50000. required 42736. had been already subscribed, and it remained for them to make up the difference in the course of the day. It had been intimated to him (the Chairman) that he spoke in a less sanguine manner in that room than to his own private friends; that was quite true, being anxious not to overstate the case. But he told his own friends what he believed would be the result, and he had no hesitation in asserting that, although he had said the yield would be 1 ounce to the ton, he really believed it would be far more, but he would not commit himself to an opinion. If they looked to the figures for a moment, every shareholder must be satisfied. Supposing they obtained the 50000., it would give them the means of conveying the machinery to the mines, and erecting it, when they would be in a position to crush 60 tons of ore per day, yielding 60 ozs. of gold, which, reckoned at 37. per ounce, would produce 22200. a day, and yielding 10000. per day in the week, the gross amount would be 46,8000. per annum. He had estimated the working expenses, including the home pay, at 10000. per month, or 12,0000. per year, which was the very utmost that could be incurred, so that it would leave a balance of 34,8000. to pay the debenture charges and dividend, and he firmly believed that to be a fair and honest statement. (Cheers.) The sum of 7000. was required to complete the list to 50000., and it was for the meeting to determine whether they would come forward to supply the balance, or whether it should be raised by private subscription. He had in hand would be sufficient to prove the mine, and he had no doubt that it was a valuable, they should then have to call upon the shareholders for money to work it upon a large scale. This call for more capital was not an unexpected one, but what was always contemplated would be necessary. They had a staff out at the mine capable of working to a large extent without the necessity of increasing it, and it was only additional labour that would be required. The shareholders could not say there had been any deception practised, as they had, on former occasions, been distinctly told that the time would come when more money would be required.

Mr. READ did not think an offer of five years getting over their difficulties. He suggested that the preferable course would be to make a call.

The CHAIRMAN said the question had been fully discussed two or three times in that room. Some considered the terms too high; and as regarded a call, they had no power to make it. The honorable shareholder had no right to infer that they would be four or five years getting over their difficulties. They were now obtaining gold, and when the additional machinery already on the mine was erected, sufficient stuff could be operated upon to yield 10000. more per day, which, in addition to what they were now doing would more than pay the whole of the expenses.

Mr. COOK observed that Mr. Read was not aware that the stuff was at the surface. His observations might have been correct if it had been a copper mine, and necessary to sink 100 fms.; then it might take some years.

Mr. BRAINE said the subscriptions had now reached 45127. and the directors were willing to subscribe 250. more each (20000.), so that it only left 2784. to complete the list. He (Mr. Braine) had received a letter from Aspinwall, as being him that it was a good speculation, and that the mine was rich, and if it did not pay within two years it would never pay at all. He made a statement at the last meeting, which Mr. Arthur Phillips seemed to take as an intimation that he had visited the mine, but he did not wish to convey that impression. Mr. Phillips had been two years in California, where labourers cost 3000. per year each, and the transit of machinery was difficult; and that gentleman had since admitted that what he (Mr. Braine) had said was substantially correct, Mr. Phillips being of opinion that, if they had 14 ozs. of gold to the ton, considering the position of the mine, both for transit of machinery and labour, it was one of the richest gold mines yet discovered.

Dr. COLLYER said, irrespective of the opinions expressed by men of such high reputation as Mr. Arthur Phillips, it was of little consequence. He (Dr. Collyer) had visited all the mines in California in the north, south, and central states, and there was no mine with such excellent local advantages as Fort Bowen. The mine had a lode traceable for several miles, and for three miles he had seen the vein. It was very recently that he had struck the vein, they had only been working on the outcroppings. The mine, with the present machinery on it, out of the vein stuff ought to yield 14 ozs. per ton. (Hear.) He had so much confidence in the Fort Bowen Mine that he obtained another from the Government, on the opposite side of the river. He (Dr. Collyer) could say with confidence that the Fort Bowen Mine, with ordinary good management and skill, must prove a highly profitable undertaking. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, after enquiring whether any more were willing to subscribe, said he was happy to announce that the money was all made up. (Cheers.) A gentleman had put down his name for the balance, to make up the exact sum of 50000. He now congratulated them upon the state of their finances, and there was not a shadow of a doubt but everything that had been stated from that seat would be fulfilled.

Capt. CHARLITTE considered a committee of the board ought to undertake the management of the company, and that it was desirable some remuneration should be awarded to them. It could not be expected that gentlemen would devote their time for nothing—(hear)—and he would propose 15. s. each attendance, not to exceed 1500. a year. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, but—

The CHAIRMAN said the resolution could not be taken at the present meeting.

Capt. CHARLITTE was quite satisfied with the cordial manner with which his proposition had been met, and he was very much obliged to those shareholders who had come forward to subscribe the 50000.

After some discussion, a resolution was passed, authorising the directors to receive an additional 10000. for contingencies, should it be voluntarily offered.

Mr. READ proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and his co-directors, for the very liberal manner in which they had come forward to assist the undertaking, and to the Chairman for the very able manner he had conducted the proceedings. (Cheers.) The resolution was seconded and carried amidst much applause.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.
A general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. J. D. FOWLES in the chair.

Mr. B. WILKINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, as the report had been circulated for several days, it might be convenient for the proprietors to take the report and accounts read, merely alluding to the most prominent points. The accounts had also been printed and sent round; he would, therefore, propose that the same course should be adopted with respect to them.

Mr. RICHARDSON enquired whether the auditors were in attendance, as he wished to put several questions to them respecting certain items in the accounts?

The CHAIRMAN did not know whether they were present. He did not see them in the room, but he (the Chairman) would answer any questions respecting the accounts.

Mr. SUTTON wished to know whether it was not required by the deed to hold a meeting every year?

The CHAIRMAN replied such was the fact. They ought to have had a meeting last year, but the accounts, from time to time, were so indefinite that it was determined to put it off, in the hope that the board might be in a position to lay more satisfactory information before the proprietors.

Mr. RICHARDSON, and other proprietors, asked several questions respecting the accounts, which were answered by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN then read several extracts from the report, of which a condensed account appeared in the *Mining Journal* last week. He also explained that he had received a report from Mr. Bland, dated Nov. 2, and since the printed document had been completed, by which it appeared that they intended to make a business to crush ore, which was quite different from mining. At the present time parties were paying 6d. per ton for crushing quartz, whilst the same work was done in Brazil for less than 1d. There had been new discoveries made near Geelong, within 25 miles of a sea port, so that there would be little difficulty in transporting machinery to the spot.

To prove the inexhaustible nature of the riches of the colony, the Government Geological Surveyor stated that there were hundreds of square miles still unexplored, and he believed the yield for gold would be as permanent as of copper and tin in Cornwall. He (the Chairman) could assure them that the sole cause of the failure of the company's operations hitherto had arisen from not being able to obtain mineral leases, although he was not without hope that eventually they would obtain them. The balance of assets was upwards of 30,0000., and if well husbanded, which the directors were determined to do, by perseverance, it might yet turn out a very profitable concern.

Mr. GAVAY said he had been two years in Australia, and visited the diggings, and he was satisfied from what he had seen, that quartz-crushing would pay well there.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON considered it a very unsatisfactory report, after a lapse of two years, and should move as an amendment—"That, in consequence of the very unsatisfactory character of the report now presented (after a lapse of two years) to the Port Phillip shareholders, it is the decided opinion of this meeting that a committee of investigation should be forthwith appointed."

Mr. SUTTON, in seconding the amendment, considered they ought to pause before they spent any more money. He was of opinion that they had far better divide the assets in hand and wind-up the company, and he was anxious to do justice to the directors, but they must not forget doing justice to themselves.

After a lengthened and angry discussion, the proceedings terminated, by the Chairman declaring he would take a ballot on the question, commencing immediately, and continuing on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the following was the result:—For the appointment of a committee of investigation, 129 votes, 2475 shares; against 772 votes, 15,305 shares.

WEST MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of scripholders was held at the North and South American Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. H. GUEDALLA in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, said that since they met on the 3d of January last, Mr. Furlonger, a member of the committee of scripholders, had been in communication with Mr. Ambrose Moore, one of the directors, and after much trouble had agreed to a definite proposition. He (Mr. Guedalla) was still of the same opinion, that they ought to recover 20s. per share from the directors; but the question was, whether they had not better accept the offer, in preference to going to the Court of Chancery, and perhaps finding themselves in the same position in 1860.

The great apathy shown by the body of shareholders was another reason, as they would be shut out from participating in arrangements made by the committee on behalf of those who had come forward, and would be left upon their own hands, to pursue any course they might think proper.

Mr. FULFONER said he had had an interview with Mr. Moore, and had accepted his terms on behalf of the committee and their friends. Mr. Moore had agreed to pay 4s. 6d. per share, on March 15, on 10,569 shares; and the same amount on the shares of 10,000 of scripholders, and perhaps finding themselves in the same position in 1860.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether the money would be paid at the London Joint-Stock Bank; or at what office it could be received?

Mr. FULFONER considered they ought to agree amongst themselves to appoint some gentleman to receive the money and pay it to the scripholders.

A PROPRIETOR said the shares must be delivered before the 15th inst., as he apprehended Mr. Moore would not pay the money until he had received the shares.

Mr. FULFONER, after a lengthened discussion, agreed to receive the scrip and obtain the money from his bank. The scrip must be left at his office before 10 o'clock, on the 15th inst., and he would pay the amount on the 17th, as he should prefer waiting until the cheque had been cleared.

Mr. CHARLES said the committee must have incurred some expense for advertising, and engaging rooms to hold the meeting. He believed, if it had not been for their exertions they would never have obtained a single shilling. (Hear.) It was hard enough for gentlemen in their position to devote their time on behalf of their fellow shareholders, but he considered it would be base to allow them to bear the expenses.

The CHAIRMAN replied, about 300.

A PROPRIETOR considered the best mode would be to fix so much per share to be deducted from the 4s. 6d., and would propose that one penny per share be retained by the committee. The resolution was immediately seconded.

Mr. FULFONER said he was much obliged to them for their kind feeling, but as the expenses were so small, the committee would decline accepting them, as the members of the Stock Exchange had determined to pay them amongst themselves. (Hear.)

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee terminated the proceedings.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
The fifth half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday.—Mr. CHAS. JOHNSTON in the chair.

Mr. J. W. PILLARS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, the subjoined directors' report, and statement of accounts:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.
The directors have to submit to the proprietors a statement showing the result of the transactions of the bank for the six months ending Dec. 31, the balance of profit, after deducting the expenses, being 103,318. 10s. 6d. The balance of profit, after deducting the expenses, being 103,318. 10s. 6d. The balance of profit, after deducting the expenses, being 103,318. 10s. 6d.

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from affording the particulars required by the shareholders. By their charter, there were two or three things they were obliged to do; and although it was true that they gave them a statement of assets and liabilities, and of profit and loss, he would remind them that they were also obliged, by their charter, to furnish a balance-sheet. This they had not done, and he contended that the shareholders required a balance-sheet—a mercantile balance-sheet. If he looked at a statement of assets and liabilities, he would expect to find a rider on a balance-sheet. By comparing the present accounts with those presented at the last meeting, it would be found that their deposits were—then, 162,0000.; now, 136,0000.; circulation then, 84,9000.; now, 69,0000.; reserved fund, then, 600 l. nearly; now, 16000; bills receivable then, 389,0000.; now, 571,0000. Their bills payable had increased; but against that their specie and bullion had increased from 187,0000. to 194,0000., yet he considered that, looking at the accounts as a whole, they were comparatively in a less favourable position than they were. Had they had an absolute mercantile balance-sheet, he believed all these remarks would have been needless; but he desired that the shareholders should be in possession of a full statement of their affairs, and that they should be enabled to decide on the prudence of declaring not only a 4 per cent. dividend, but a 6 per cent., if they had earned it, and their position was such as to justify it.

Mr. PARSONS thought it would be better to move an amendment. He objected to the passing of the accounts in their present form. The several items composing the current expenses in London at least should be given; he would, therefore, move that the accounts be referred back to the directors, to be presented to them in an amended form—this related to the revenue account. He did not consider the mere jumbling of a vast number of items together, and placing an amount against it, was preparing a balance-sheet. They ought to know everything, the expenditure at the various branches included, but especially the several items belonging to London expenses, as remuneration to directors, secretary's salary, &c. He then moved that the accounts be referred back to the directors, and presented in a more detailed form.

Mr. JONATHAN WILSON expressed his regret that such a discussion should have taken place, and was convinced that, if each gave the subject his calm consideration, they would agree that the course adopted by the directors exhibited every desire to promote the welfare of the company. If the accounts were sent back unto the directors, it was clearly expressing a want of confidence in them. He reminded the shareholders that they had been receiving dividends from the commencement of this company; whilst, in other concerns, they had been compelled to wait for years. He had no doubt that, if it was the wish of the majority of the shareholders, the directors would not object to the amount which was recommended for the payment of a dividend should being applied to the diminution of the preliminary expenses account. This, he thought, no one would agree to, as they would consider it far preferable to write off those accounts by degrees than to dispose of their entire profits in that manner previous to declaring dividends. With these remarks, he would leave the question in the hands of the meeting, feeling assured that the amendment would be negatived, and the original motion carried.

Mr. MOORE (a director) assured the shareholders that the accounts were in such a form as it would be best to keep them for the interests of the company. The gentlemen who thought they were entitled to accounts more in detail appeared to consider that the directors were acting, to use the mildest term, in an unwarrantably reserved manner; and the expressions made use of, he did not hesitate to say, were such as would be construed by the world as nothing less than a want of confidence in the directors. The directors were, in his opinion, the servants of the company, and had prepared their accounts with the greatest care. The question was, whether those accounts were true or false. That they were true there could be little doubt, as they had been thoroughly examined by the auditors. With regard to the London expenses, he saw no reason for withholding from the shareholders the amount taken by the directors as their remuneration; and there were also several other items which he had no objection to give; but to state what salary they paid their secretary and clerks, he thought could be of no service to the shareholders, and would be detrimental to the company. The directors had taken 15000. for the past half-year, but it would be remembered that for the former half-year they received nothing. He would further state, for the information of the shareholders, that the advances to branches were 30,0000.; discounted bills, 260,0000.; bills purchased in London, 50,0000.; loans on security, 95,0000.—these consisted of Exchequer Bills and India Bonds. The amount of overdue bills was 23,0000., but many of these were good debts, although it would have been imprudent not to notice that they had them. In the very lucid explanation of the Cashbook he had recently added given to the company, he had actually proved that they had no assets except the bank premises, and that they might possibly fetch 30000. Now, in his opinion, they could be sold for as much, or nearly as much, as they cost; but he would ask whether bank premises were ever purchased with the idea of selling them immediately, and winding-up the concern? or whether, if a company were formed, and spent 10,0000. in preliminary expenses, there was any possibility of winding-up immediately, without being that 10,0000. deficient? It was true, again, that their business had not increased to the extent some gentlemen might expect; but he would ask, which was the more prudent course, to continue to pay only on safe securities, or to advance *coupe qui coupe*, for the purpose of showing that they had advanced? He was sure that every one would agree that they were justified in not increasing their business more than they had done. He earnestly begged of the shareholders to fully consider their own interest, before compelling the directors to give accounts so much in detail as to prove alike injurious to the company and to the shareholders.

Mr. PHILIP CARRON said that, as one of the auditors, he could not refrain from making a few remarks. The accounts were not laid before the auditors in the form in which they were presented to the shareholders, but so fully in detail that they could specify decide whether every item was justifiable; and, with regard to the sums for which the bills were overdue, he must say that they were not large, compared with the majority of banking bills, and in this he thought his colleague, who he observed was in the room, would corroborate him.

Mr. JOSEPH MOORE (auditor): None were large.

After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the original resolution, that the report and accounts be received and approved, was carried, and the directors were then proposed for election as directors, and on a show of hands, the Chairman declared the majority to be in favour of Messrs. Robertson, Alexander, and Watson; whereupon Mr. Nathan demanded a poll, and on the necessary requisition being presented to the Chairman, he appointed Wednesday, March 12, at 2 o'clock, for taking the same. A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Original Correspondence.

THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Many of the evils attending the starting of the English mining companies in foreign countries arise from the great tendency of directors and shareholders forming opinions according to home views, and obstinately continuing to act upon them, in direct opposition to the actual state of things, and to the welfare of the undertakings abroad.

When the discovery of gold in the colony of Victoria was announced in England, the impression was that the English companies had only to send men there, select their mines, and immediately commence to work, in the same manner as they do in Cornwall, or any other established mining districts. But how different they found the real state of affairs on landing at Melbourne. The colony was found in a state of the greatest excitement, the mob of all nations pouring in in thousands daily, the Government, the social, and the commercial communities, almost bewildered, provisions excessively high, common labourers demanding 17. per diem, with rations, and house room unattainable.

These conditions, and the apparent absence of ordinary mines in the colony, with the gold scattered in superficial deposits, and the diggings granted only to individuals, rendered it imperatively necessary, on the part of a representative of a company, to adapt his proceedings to suit the state he found the colony in, and not to attempt to change the condition of the colony to suit the views entertained in London.

The only operations at that period that could be prudently and profitably carried on by a company were gold purchasing, and melting and assaying for the banks and the merchants. It unfortunately happened that the Port Phillip Company sent out at that exciting period about 160 individuals under agreements, in charge of a stranger, unaccustomed to the business; and the directors being under the impression that they could immediately obtain mines, and work them with profit, made no definite provisions to liberate the company from the cost of supporting such a large number of people, in the event of their services being found unavailable on their arrival in the colony.

This oversight, and the great difficulties encountered at that period in Melbourne, caused a very heavy expenditure. Had the directors called a meeting, and had the candour to acknowledge the errors they committed, and corrected them as soon as possible, instead of endeavouring to throw the whole blame on their agents and the Colonial Government, confidence would have been preserved, acrimonious meetings avoided, and the company's operations in the colony, in spite of the obstacles, would have been in a much more satisfactory state than they are at present. It is not too late to retrieve the company's position in the colony; the Port Phillip Company may yet succeed in carrying on operations in connection with the diggers, provided the operations in the colony be made in accordance to the actual conditions of the gold fields, the principal agent faithfully supported at home, and his proceedings fairly represented to the shareholders. It is not right to blame the Colonial Government; it will only aggravate the difficulties. They did all they could for the company, but were opposed by the Legislative Council; and the manner in which the directors acted at the commencement tended to destroy all confidence in the company.

Besides, it was distinctly stated that the general character of the deposits, in the absence of water-power, and the high cost of everything, did not justify the company to undertake extensive field operations, inasmuch as the result, under such conditions, must end in heavy losses.

Under these circumstances, it was preferable, and still is, to work in harmony with the diggers—supply them with the best description of machinery for washing, crushing, &c.—establish two or three melting offices, and one machine for experimental purposes—to purchase and reduce the auriferous tin ore at the Ovens, and to be ready, at a moment's notice, to work any mine, should one be discovered worthy of the company's attention. The Port Phillip Company ought to have in its stores all that may be wanted to carry on any description of gold-works in the colony of Victoria, and not be led away by the new schemes, &c., which have been of late before the public.—*Gresham House, Feb. 27.* EVAN HOPKINS.

DR. COLLYER IN NEW GRANADA.—CURIOUS FACTS—THE PHILOSOPHY OF GOLD EXTRACTION, &c.

SIR,—There are many curious facts in the natural history of the animal kingdom that defy belief, until the positive evidence of the senses has demonstrated that such phenomena are not fictions, but of constant occurrence, and are the result of the great code of laws which regulate the action of all forms of matter. I had oftentimes heard that the scorpion was immolated as food by its own offspring. But for the accidental tearing down of an old native house, thatched with palm leaves, in which these venomous insects harbour in great numbers, the truth of this extraordinary mode of manifesting filial love would probably never have been seen by me. I had ordered the servant to bring me all the scorpions, as I was anxious to prosecute some experiments in relation to animal poisons, having made a great many with the virus of the rattlesnake. One of the scorpions was nearly devoured by about thirty young ones. An old Indian, who was my monitor on all occasions, informed me that this was the common fate of the scorpion. Another instance, though of an opposite character, is shown in the alligator, who watches from day to day for the incubation of the egg by the solar rays; when the young alligator emerges from his native abode, the father, with an Epicurean appetite, makes about as much of the dainty morsel as we do of an oyster.

On the last Sunday at the mine, I saw several large-sized monkeys brought in by the natives, who had shot them for food. They are considered a great delicacy. One of these, a female, had two young ones clinging to the dead body; nor will they leave it until taken away by force.

All these are examples of those mysterious laws which govern the animal portion of creation. When we ask for a solution of the cause, the answer is—instinct, a principle which is matured at birth; whereas reason is the result of experience and education. If this were strictly true, we are necessitated in admitting many other animals, independent of man, who obtain intelligence by experience. The young child is actuated by the same intuitive knowledge when it kneads the mother's breast in order to pump out the milk. The fact is, each particular animal is endowed with peculiar affinities and repulsions. The laws of combination, as exhibited in the inorganic or mineral portion of the world, are equally observable, from the lowest to the highest conditions of organised matter.

There is no such thing as chance in Nature. The attraction or sympathy, and the repulsion or antipathy, are the result of positive physical emanations, which cause us to prefer the one and eschew the other. The young duck, on emerging from the shell, instantly seeks the water, its native element; the young chicken, on the contrary, avoids it with great antipathy.

The vegetable kingdom abounds with examples of the same law. Certain shrubs and plants cannot exist when in the vicinity of others; while some cling to, and obtain existence by the proximity of those for which they have a natural affinity.

To give a familiar illustration: sulphuric acid combines with all the alkalies, magnesia being the weakest, and baryta the strongest—that is, it will leave lime, potash, soda, or magnesia, in order to combine with the baryta. This preference is everywhere seen; it appertains to all forms and conditions of the animated and inanimated world.

Therefore, it must be evident that, in order to extract gold from the rock with which it is found divided into the minutest possible particles, so small as to put the ordinary conditions of specific gravity at naught, that these laws must be obeyed; for every one knows that gold may be rendered so fine as actually to float on the surface of water in motion. In order to effect an aggregation of these atoms, it is essential that heat should be resorted to, which, attacking the metal as the best conductor, sets it in a free state. The moment this condition exists, the particles coalesce, so as to become of sufficient size to obey the laws of gravitation, in accordance with their density. This is applicable to the gold contained in the sulphurets of iron, copper, &c.

The law which causes a minutely divided substance to aggregate at the moment the particles are set free is powerfully exemplified in the smelting of the baser metals—copper, iron, tin, lead. Dissimilar materials, on the contrary, have no such tendency. The atoms of gold contained in the sulphurets of iron, copper, lead, &c., are so infinitesimally divided, that, on the application of too great heat, they are carried off with the sulphur fumes, except plastic fluxes are used to hold them.

I do not believe in the heterodox opinion, advanced by some, that gold exists in a state of chemical combination. There is no necessity for assuming such a condition to explain the cause of obtaining so much more by fire than by the ordinary mode of extraction. Calcination, no doubt, if judiciously effected, will greatly facilitate the liberation of the gold, by freeing it from those deleterious substances which coat the fine particles, and prevent their amalgamation. There are, however, ores in veins which contain gold in sufficient quantities as to be remunerative, without these means being absolutely needed, though, in every case where the local circumstances will admit, calcining the ores in a proper reverberatory furnace will much increase the yield of the precious metal.

When the gold atoms have been made to coalesce, so as to become palpable to the eye, by the action of fire, then there remains very little difficulty in recovering, by a proper system of amalgamation, for nearly all the gold contained in the ore will be saved. The inherent tendency of metals, in their native state, when minutely subdivided, to coalesce or aggregate, is beautifully exemplified in the case of mercury. Let any given quantity be triturated with any substance, so that we cannot detect a metallic globule. On the application of moderate heat, all the particles are immediately acted on, and they soon congregate into one body. The same law is applicable to gold, taking into account the relative amount of heat at which they are both brought into a liquid condition. We have the exact data, in order to bring the gold particles into a corresponding free state, when they will run into each other, and assume such a size as to be easily recovered.

I cannot here pass unnoticed a series of the most interesting experiments, made by Mr. Bessemer, who, by employing an adjunct in calcination, and producing a glazing on the surface, prevents the sublimation or volatilisation of the gold; for it is a known fact that all metallic bodies, on the application of heat, have a tendency to fly from the centre. This is particularly the case with gold when subdivided into atoms. No one who has distilled mercury containing gold could have failed to witness the cover of the retort frequently coated or gilded. I also know that, when gold is reduced to an impalpable fineness, it requires but a comparatively low degree of heat to produce this effect. Now, these are facts which are of great practical importance. We require no electro-magnetic, or electro-galvanic, or simple magnetic, or electric agency, more than the simple change of bodies, whether mechanical or chemical, to produce the gold in a metallic state I have no question, though frequently so

encumbered by being coated with other substances, as sulphur, iron, &c., that when this is thrown off so suddenly, it carries with it the gold, the same as in the case with the mercury; yet no one will say that the gold is here chemically combined, being merely held in mechanical suspension.

Mr. Lowe's mode of calcination offers advantages over any other yet presented, for it carries off the sulphur gradually, without sublimating the gold. The ordinary method of calcining has a tendency to fix in the ore the substances we seek to get rid of. When the heat is much increased, I would certainly advise the addition of chloride of sodium, so as to form a slight glazing on the surface of the ore. This undoubtedly causes the fine particles, which would otherwise have escaped or volatilized, to coalesce on or near the surface. I believe the whole credit of this is due to Mr. Bessemer. So far back as last August, I saw that gentleman make some experiments on pieces of ore which did not show visible gold; yet, after a short period, on being exposed to a bright red heat, small globules of gold were distinctly discernible. What progress this gentleman has made since the time alluded to, in completing these important researches, I do not know; but, from what I saw then, I was convinced that he was on the right track.

Suppose the ore contains but 1 oz. of gold to the ton, or 1 part of gold to 35,000 of foreign matter, which we desire to separate. How can this be accomplished by merely crowding the reduced ore through mercury?—for it should always be remembered that the specific gravity of quartz is little over 2, whereas mercury is nearly 14. To attempt to bring these into relationship, so as to extract the gold atoms, requires no ordinary apparatus. The finely pulverised ore should be submitted in a shallow dish, so to speak, by a very slow motion, if too great momentum is given, the mercury will be divided into minute globules, so remarkably fine as to swim on the water which is carrying away the tailings. The sensitiveness of the mercury is greatly increased by the employment of heat. The advantages of this I claimed in my patent, in 1853. I extract the following from the specification, written by myself:—

"All auriferous ores are accompanied by iron, copper, manganese, lead, or some other metal, in the form of sulphurets, arsenurets, or oxides, or with mica and talc. These compounds are what the Spanish miners call 'malastella,' and are a great source of annoyance and difficulty in the extraction of gold or silver from their ores, more particularly by the mercurial process (i.e., amalgamation), because the gold particles are coated with the oxide of iron, sulphuret of iron, or some other 'malastella,' causing them to resist the attraction of the mercury, which otherwise would exist, if the surface of the gold particles were bright, and free from any extraneous coating. Another serious difficulty is the talco-micaeous slate, and iron forming a greasy, oily, unctuous substance, which floats on the surface of the mercury. Should the mercury be broken to minute globules, each one of these will be coated with this substance, thereby preventing any ability for the extremely fine particles of gold disseminated through the pulverised ore. This is more particularly the case in the sulphurets, arsenurets, and especially in the ferruginous, ochreous, decomposed quartz, which is usually so rich on analysis; yet, with the shaking tables, whirling pans, rotating tube or barrels, revolving basins and balls, usually employed for extracting gold, this rich ore is found to yield hardly any gold. The failure of all these contrivances to recover the gold in practice arises from their not fulfilling the chemical-mechanical conditions so imperatively required to insure success in gold mining—namely, the trituration or friction of the gold particles, so as to remove the 'malastella,' and preserve the mercury in bulk. The consequence of the ignorance or non-observance of these conditions is, that at the gold mines of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and California, on washing the tailings, or refuse sand, a large quantity of mercury, amalgam, and coated gold may be recovered. The objects to be obtained for the perfect extraction of gold from its ore or matrix, attained by the improved machinery above described, are—First, to reduce the ore to an impalpable powder, the finer the better; for in proportion to the fineness will be the quantity of gold extracted. Second, triturating or scouring the auriferous particles, so as to remove the extraneous covering, and produce a bright surface, so indispensable to successful amalgamation. Third, it is absolutely necessary that the mercury should be kept in bulk, and that the pulverised ore should be thoroughly incorporated with it, and in such quantities that every particle of gold will be mercurialised. Fourth, heating the mercury, so that it is rendered sensitive and quickened, at the same time always presenting a large surface for amalgamation."

I was then not converted to the necessity of calcining the ores under the conditions I have in another place described.

Your able correspondent, Mr. Wm. Birkmyre, of Melbourne, seems to have grasped the subject in a manner far more genial to my system than any one else. He is evidently not only a scientific man, but a practical gold miner. His is the most valuable contribution to your Journal that I have seen on this subject. The fact he mentions in reference to the solvent powers of mercury, at different degrees of heat, is strictly true. In fine, the art of gold extraction is probably the most delicate of all the chemical-mechanical operations with which we are acquainted. At a future day, I will give a history of the treatment of gold ores from the time of Solomon, when it will be seen that the ancients were more successful than the moderns. How it has come to pass that 280 persons from many different countries, and all the localities of every coal basin exhibited numerous specimens. To each was appended the name of the proprietor, the locality, character of the coal, annual product, price at the pit's mouth, port from whence shipped, chemical analysis, and evaporative power—thus giving a compact and perfect view of the coal trade of Great Britain.

Among the machinery connected with colliery works, I would call attention to the apparatus for preventing the fall of the cage in the shaft, in case of the breakage of the rope or chain. I have seen three different arrangements of this machine, all of which are ingenious and most effective. The first was by Mr. Maschett, who not only patented it, but generously threw it open to the public. Another said to be improved on by Mr. Macchett, is by a M. Fontaine, and a third by Mr. Jaquet; the machine of M. Fontaine has prevented much destruction of life, as at least a dozen of them are in use at the French collieries, and it is said that, in a short period, at least 21 lives have been saved, in cases when the rope broke, and where, but for the apparatus, death in every case must have ensued. The Institute of France and the Valenciennes Society have each presented M. Fontaine with prizes for the invention.

Regret to say the coal interest of the United States was not at all represented at the Paris Exhibition, and that the United States is not lost for ever for a very long period. The immense variety of coal produced in the United States would have furnished a series of most interesting specimens from anthracite, through the free burning or semi-bituminous up to the richest hydro-carbonaceous coal, and would doubtless have excited as much attention as did those from England, France, and Belgium. There appears to have been an unaccountable apathy somewhere, which, in a country like America, annually extending the development of her mineral resources, should not have been the case.—*New York, Feb. 3.* AN OBSERVER.

THE SMOKE PUZZLE.

SIR,—At the meeting of the British Association, in Liverpool, in 1851, the subject of the smoke question was discussed in the mechanical section, by special announcement. Mr. Fairbairn presided, and several members addressed the meeting. As usual on such occasions, Smoke was treated in a very kindly, comfortable, and safe manner. Now, certainly in the mechanical section of so illustrious a scientific assembly, it might reasonably be expected that the doctors spoke as men having authority. The writer begged to dissent to the employment of the term "smoke burning," except as a colloquial phrase, being one quite inadequate for scientific discussion. To his amazement, Mr. Lowe, the eminent gas engineer, and surely no mean authority one might suppose, followed to oppose such trivial and useless innovations on the old style of his forefathers, declaring that at that time "we must adopt a new nomenclature," not perceived, by the way, that the right use of common terms has no analogy to the adoption of new terms or names.

In the discussion referred to, Dr. Arnott spoke of "smoke burning," just as he might have spoken of "sun setting," or "sun rising." But Mr. Lowe, on the contrary, spoke of "smoke burning" as a veritable fact, which he further supported by a family anecdote, and illustrated by diagrams; so that, in short, "sun setting" with him was a *bona fide* travelling of the sun round the earth!

It is curious that we are often divided to say what we do not mean to be understood as to what we do mean; but when we speak, we expect that our language is to be literally construed. Now, the term "smoke burning" is in this predicament; colloquially, it is quite admissible, but, literally, and, of course, scientifically, it is monstrous as the idea of the sun's circuit round our globe.

A pamphlet, entitled *Remarks on Steam Boilers and Furnaces*, has been issued by Mr. John Anderson, of Woolwich, the Government Inspector of Machinery, which illustrates the strange confusion of ideas produced when using terms the tenor of which is not comprehended. He first speaks of "the consumption, or prevention, of smoke." Surely he knows that smoke cannot be consumed, but gas; also, that smoke cannot be prevented from smoking. Then why treat the term as synonymous? But, as if thoroughly imbued, like Mr. Lowe, with the idea that smoke is as combustible and useful as gas, he asserts that "the thick volume of smoke passing into the atmosphere is so much fuel wasted!" The thick volume of smoke-fuel! If this means anything, in connection with the rest of the assertions to a like effect in the pamphlet, it shows that Mr. Anderson is not adopting a colloquial phrase, as such, but giving a scientific character to a vulgar, obsolete error, in supposing the useless, inconsumable smoke to be combustible—to be capable of being burnt—to be "so much fuel wasted!" Whereas, on the contrary, that black smoke is no more fuel, nor any more valuable, than the ashes in the smoke-hole. But, I grant, are evidence either of fuel used or wasted, as the case may be, but certainly neither the one nor the other are themselves "so much fuel."

The fondness of engineers and stokers for the terms "smoke burning" and "consumption of smoke," is rather singular, and they will only, perhaps, be discarded by them with their own growth in intelligence on this chemical branch of their business. That engineers themselves do not sneer at the use of correct phraseology within the sphere of their own knowledge, is exemplified by the "fire-engine," afterwards called a steam-engine, and now universally the "steam-engine." What should we think of a modern patent taken for a "fire or steam-engine?"

The term "smoke prevention" is unquestionable; and so far from being a novelty, or innovation, as Mr. Lowe's remarks would suggest, it is a good old patent term of two centuries standing. In the pamphlet just quoted, we have the combustion of the gas, the combustion of the smoke, and the thick smoke fuel, forming a strange farago of science and small talk. Smoke burning, scientifically considered, is a chemical absurdity; but, in common parlance, it is a permissible vulgarism, forming only one among many common to our language. H. DRICKS.
43, Moorgate-street, City, Feb. 26.

VALUE OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

SIR,—In your Journal of Feb. 16, under the heading "Morgan District," it is stated that Wheel Friendship (St. Hilary) is parallel to Old Friendship lode, which has proved so productive. Again, the captains, in their reports of Trehan and Trotter, lay great stress on the importance of the parallel lodes in their respective mines.

"Opa" also referred to my various remarks in his communication last week, when commenting on the letter on the "Bridestowe and Okhampton Mining District," by "R. J.," who, he says, "is following in the descriptive steps of our 'Bal Captain,'" and hopes that others will follow him. For my part, I shall be much pleased to see other contributions to your valuable Journal by those who are practical and experienced mining men, and who have seen much of the mining work, giving their views on the various mining districts with which they may be acquainted. I do not for a moment suppose that my theory of parallels is correct in all cases, as there are in some particular localities various causes for its deviations. In an early article, I will write on a district which is an exception to the general rule, when I will give the reasons why I think it is so.

It is all very well for Professors A and B to write books and reports, and give lectures on geology, and for professors of chemistry, &c., to analyse the various substances and component parts of the mineral world; but it is for the practical and experienced miner, who has seen and examined the greatest number of districts and countries (if he be an observing man), to point out practical facts.

Dr. Adam Smith, in his *Wealth of Nations*, clearly points out that there must be a division of labour. Then let all describe, if they please, that particular part which each class may have practically observed. In this manner, the attention of the junior branches of the community may be directed, by such statements, to observe for themselves. I must again say, that if the attention of practical mining men be once called to this subject, and if they then state their observations on the several districts in which they may be located, it must lead greatly to assist the out-advancers, and such as are only guided by reports, from being led away by pretenders, who, for selfish gain, would induce them to take shares in localities or districts in which there is not a shadow of a chance of success.

The "Bal Captain" has been resting a little, in order to see the result of his various articles on parallel lodes and districts. Now, finding they have stood the test of contradiction, and that, in some instances, the writers of reports (to which I have referred) have attached value to parallel lodes, I shall be induced, on a future day, to run over other districts, and give you, as before, my observations, and which occurred to me from an early age, when I was a tributer, and as such successful.

WHEEL EMMA, AND BUCKFASTLEIGH DISTRICT.

SIR,—My opinion has been asked by various parties whether I thought copper in sufficient quantities would be found in this district to adequately remunerate speculators for their outlay. In answer to them, I certainly felt rather timid in giving a definite opinion, as on looking over the expanded end of the great granite range, extending from near Okhampton to near Plymouth, and again from Tavistock to near Buckfastleigh, it appeared doubtful if copper in solution to value would ever pass through such an immense unstratified mass; and to substantiate such an opinion, numerous copper mines had not hitherto been found. On the other hand, I was convinced that the oxide of tin had passed the granite range, and formed in the slate rock skirting the granite. A few tons of copper had occasionally been found; but I wanted to see a mine producing some considerable quantities of copper before it could be set down as a copper-bearing district.

I have remarked in the *Mining Journal* that the great clay cross-lode, which passes through Wheel Emmsouth and Adams, is to be seen for a great many miles, and it is not unlikely to pass from sea to sea. It runs along within from two to four miles east of the granite ridge; beyond this, not a particle of the old granite Cornish and Devon granite has ever been seen, neither does tin or copper make its appearance. If copper be deposited east of the granite, it will be found between the granite and this cross-lode.

Turning to Wheel Emma, I found her situation all that could be wished: she is near the granite, and in proximity to tin. The stratum is a buff-colour quartzite killas, with good cross beds, and containing lime, with a lode varying from 3 to 6 ft. wide, skirting along an undulating piece of ground, intersected with small veins, from one of which an adit is driven, which intersects the lode, and a level is driven west about 60 fms., 50 fms. of which I may fairly say is a course of ore, as there are not above 100 fms. of ground worked on the lode, from which 300 tons of ore have been raised, and as pretty a lode in the end going west as could be wished for at the depth, composed of gossan, sulphuret of copper, and fluor-spar, with a strong quartz capel, not over hard, and a white floucan running what might be termed parallel with the lode, varying in distance from 2 to 6 feet.

This lode dips south about 3 feet in 6, in which there is a course of ore 50 fathoms in length, and the reason of this, I have no doubt, is that the lode is a cross-lode, and this at once shows it to be a large deposit of ore; nothing can prevent it, unless there is a slide near at hand to bottom it; but I see no reason to suspect that such is the case. Other lodes are said to be passing south of this lode, but they are not yet laid open: these are not likely to bottom the ore, but aid it. At the east end of the set, a very large and as fine a cross-lode is laid open as can be looked at, but this is 70 fms. east of the ore: if this is producing the ore, it is an immense deposit. Let whatever may be producing the ore, enough ore is to be seen to show that a sufficient quantity of copper will be raised to establish a copper district east of the Dartmoor granite.

I have not the least hesitation in saying that Wheel Emma is a most promising mine when I take into account her depth and the small quantity of ground laid open, that I have seen for years past: she could be extensively worked by water-power, when the dues are only 1-15th of the profits; if a steam-engine should be required, the dues are to be 1-18th. These are liberal terms, and should encourage mining.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say she is showing good features, and bids fair to aid you in establishing it as a copper district, as well as bear out my theory of ores passing north-east into parallel lodes.—*Witchelcombe, Feb. 27.* N. ESSON.

GREAT WHEEL BUSY (UN-LIMITED).

SIR,—Having been away for a week or so, you may be sure I took up the last numbers of your valuable Journal; but what a change did I find in our "flattering prospects" at Wheel Busy! I left Wheel Busy Limited, and I come back and find her (like Messrs. Pascoe and Manley, and Messrs. Harvey and Co.) a most promising mine. Mr. Manley and J. Manley's statements are limited. *Di ardeus omnes!* We poor shareholders would not mind that so much, if a Cornish solicitor of eminence, to consult whom some of us have clubbed together, had not most positively assured us that the responsibility of the shareholders is also (at the suggestion of the merchants) thereby made unlimited, and this in spite of the vaulted stock-book.

I hoped that, in this change, the amount and nature of the promoter's gain out of us would have peeped out; but (though, perhaps, I could guess it) it has been kept as secret as if there were something the nature of which demanded concealment. However, the solicitor says it must be published publicly, in order to be binding on shareholders, and "that we must be most careful not to sign without reading it carefully first!"—*salvum sapientem*—a word to the wise; and he looked the rest.

Now, Sir, I have another question to ask. The company (for so Messrs. Manley, Pascoe, and friends, style us by courtesy) publish a notice in your Journal (a paper which they know will be read the wide world through wherever a mine exists), that Mr. Michael Williams, M.P., and Messrs. Harvey and Co., are going to join in carrying it out. Assuming this to be literally true, which I much doubt, then comes the question—what terms? What terms? What terms? If they dare, after what has been promulgated of the economical and honest way in which it was to be worked (it is a fair challenge), tell the subscribers, in your next Journal, the rates at which the adventurers will have to pay for their goods, coals, and machinery, and to whom? and whether they are not restricted in some way from purchasing, by public tender, articles used on the mine?

Let me also say when, and from whom, we are to get the capital to drain the run of the mine, when water, at the last workings, actually drowned Wheel Busy, in spite of that great attorney, Capt. J. Manley? and last of all, how much (if any) is paid out of the 250,000l. required? I hope it does not depend upon the existence of Capt. J. Manley's 500,000l. worth of ore in Wheel Busy. The length of my communication makes me defer numerous other queries I have to make. A SHAREHOLDER.
Chacewater, Feb. 26.

WHEEL MORGAN, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—On looking over the "Notices" in your last Journal, you mention having received a communication upon the subject of this mine, and my reports thereon. Allow me to inform you that the only persons who have examined this valuable property are Messrs. E. King and Brooks, of Austinfrs., to whom I refer you for a confirmation of the value thereof.

I am advised that Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, is about visiting this mine; and Messrs. Adam Murray, of Messrs. Pascoe and Manley, visit it also. I have no doubt of the result of their inspection being most satisfactory; also that I shall be able to send 50 tons of lead to market, as stated in my last report, which is omitted in your last Journal.

From whatever source that letter may have emanated, I feel convinced it can have no effect on my employers, as I have this day received letters from the principal proprietors of Wheel Morgan, approving of my conduct and management, and expressing their entire confidence of my abilities as agent, &c. This I hope to continue to merit, by strict attention to the economical and profitable working of this mine, which I have confident will shortly take a position in your Dividend List.

I may also add, that I have had practical experience in the Welsh mines for the last 24 years, under Capt. Matthew Francis, of the Goginan Mines, Capt. Kernick, late of Nantymwyn Mines, and other mining agents, to whom I am indebted for my early instruction; therefore, I think no attack would be of any avail to refute my capabilities; and my character will bear the strictest enquiry. JOHN THOMAS.
Llandowry, Feb. 26.

WHEEL SURPRISE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—In your valuable Journal of July 7, 1855, the following paragraph appeared:—"Capt. Thomas Dunn has inspected Wheel Surprise, and states that, if the workings had been carried on properly, a dividend would have been paid before this. He advises to clear up the old engine-shaft at once, and sink it to the 22; then drive 8 fms., and cut two south lodes. This he estimates at 250l., to be completed in four months."

Now, Sir, previous to this statement I was inspecting agent at this mine, where we were sinking or clearing up a shaft upon the course of the lode, which was completed 10 ft. by 6 ft. for about 20 fms. deep. The underlay of the lode and shaft was not more than 6 inches in a fathom—in fact, the shaft was made downright or perpendicular to the adit level, which was 13 fms. under surface; consequently, the pitwork that would be required could work with the greatest ease. However, after Capt. Dunn's appointment, he abandoned this shaft, and commenced at surface to clear up and secure an old shaft, 14 fms. 4 ft. to the north of the lode and shaft just named; consequently, he would have to sink his shaft in the country, which would cost pounds per fathom more to sink than it would on the course of the lode; and after the shaft was down to the 22, he would have to drive between 13 and 14 fms. to reach the same lode that we were sinking on.

With your permission, Sir, I will now state the results of all these fine promises. In the first place, instead of four months, there are nearly eight months gone by; in the second place, instead of 250l., there is nearly 600l. spent; and in the third place, instead of paying dividends, the mine is idle, being full of water, and the balliffs are

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—No. X.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—No. X.

A deputation on the subject of the Acadian Iron Company had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere on Thursday at the Colonial Office. The deputation consisted of Mr. Roebuck (M.P. for Sheffield), Col. Bagehot, Mr. Philip Blyth, Mr. Heywood (M.P. from North Lancashire), Mr. Sargent, Mr. Mark Hunter, the Master Cutler (Sheffield), Mr. William Scott, Mr. C. B. Sweetland, Mr. E. M. Sweetland, Mr. Alexander Beattie, and Mr. J. Bazalgette (secretary).

* **MINING JOURNAL.**—The VOLUMES for 1854 and 1855, perfect, with Index and Title-page, strongly pocket, to be sold—price 2s. each.

HULL, Feb. 28.—Our market has not been quite so good for railway shares, less confidence being felt as to the certainty of peace, and the money market being not so easy. Hull and Selby are in request, and would find ready buyers.—**FLINT AND CO.**

LEEDS, Feb. 28.—The market for mining securities has been very fairly supported this week. The principal transactions have been in the shares of the Craven Moors and Wensleydale Mines, the former at 18s. 6d., 19s., 18s. 9d., 19s. 3d., and the latter at 4s., 4s. 3d., 4s.; Molland, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.—**FLETCHER AND CO.**

THE PATENT HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VENTILATING, OR BLOWING APPARATUS.

INVENTED BY MR. JOHN COULSON, OF PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

This apparatus is designed and adapted for the ventilation of adits, levels, and other recesses of mines, having close ends, where the temperature is high, or the air, through any cause, unfit for respiration.

The difficulty of inducing men to work in ill-ventilated mines is great, and, even when persuaded, the amount of work they can accomplish is comparatively small; and when it is considered that it is in these situations that the health of the miners is most seriously affected, and the foundation laid for the high rate of mortality which is known to prevail amongst this class of men, the importance of an adequate plan of ventilation cannot be over-estimated.

The Patent Hydro-Pneumatic Ventilating Apparatus will be found effective for the correction of foul air of every description. If arising from the generation of carbonic acid gas, a jet of water may easily be injected with the air, which will absorb this gas; or if from the escape of carburetted hydrogen (as in the coal mines), the exhaustion of oxygen by the respiration of the workmen, the combustion of candles, or the explosions of gunpowder, a current of pure atmospheric air can be immediately introduced sufficiently strong to drive out the noxious gases, and to fill the recesses or level with good air, however distant it may be from the action of natural currents.

Very great relief may be afforded by this plan to men working in a high temperature in the deep levels of hot mines, where, in some cases, the men can only work in a state of nudity, and by being drenched with water whilst at work. In such cases, a current of cool air from the surface may be conveyed to the spot where the men are at work, and, consequently, the amount of their labour be greatly augmented, and their health preserved.

The explosions from fire damp in coal mines may be prevented by this apparatus. These explosions are known to occur only when the proportion of carburetted hydrogen gas to that of atmospheric air exceeds one of the former to fifteen of the latter; and they originate not from the escape of this gas in the open shafts or levels where the natural currents are adequate to the dispersion of the gas as it escapes, but in levels with close ends, where the circulation is sluggish and imperfect.

Perhaps it need scarcely be remarked, that explosions in mines occur under the same conditions as those of gas in towns and cities, which are never heard of where there is sufficient circulation, but always in some underground kitchen, or cellar, or other close apartment. In like manner, the explosions in coal mines originate in the close ends of recesses, by the escape of gas from some fissure in the strata of coal, where, from the absence of circulation, the gas accumulates and gathers strength, until it reaches the explosive point, when, on coming in contact with flame, one of those terrible catastrophes takes place which often desolates a parish.

If in those recesses carburetted hydrogen is escaping, it is only to send from the main trunk a tube or tubes, which can easily be extended to any distance, or in any number that may be necessary, to discharge a sufficient quantity of atmospheric air, for keeping the fatal tendency below the explosive point. Thus the fire and choke damp, those fatal enemies of the coal miner, may be effectually controlled.

EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVING.

1. Launder, conveying water.
2. Reservoir, which should be fixed on the surface, near the principal shaft of the mine.
3. Hydro-pneumatic box, placed on one side of the adit level, immediately under the reservoir.
4. Self-acting valve, regulating height of water in No. 3.
 - a. Water level.
 - b. Tube, conveying water and air.
 - c. Glass tube, open at both ends, and suspended over tube b.
 - d. Bridge, supporting glass tube.
 - e. Launder, for surplus water.
 - f. Air tube, leading into the mine.
 - g. Cross tube, to break the fall of water.

From the above, it will be seen that the effect produced by the adjustment of the glass tube is one of the new principles in this invention; and, as is generally admitted, one of the most simple and beautiful ever applied.

By the adjustment of the glass tube (nicely regulated by a slide), which consists in suspending it over the orifice of the large tube b, exactly at that point where no more water can be admitted into tube b than is necessary to draw in the largest possible quantity of air, a vortex is produced, and a continuous stream of air and water, varying in proportions, according to the distance between the reservoir and the hydro-pneumatic box, is conveyed from the former into the latter. Here the air and water are separated, the water escaping through the self-acting valve, fig. 4, whilst the air is forced through the tube f, and conveyed to any distance.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Capt. JOHN TRURAN (Ding Dong Mine) to the Adventurers of CARN GALVER MINE.

Ding Dong Mine, Sept. 19, 1855.—Agreeing to your wish, I send the following as my report on Mr. Coulson's air machine, now employed to ventilate the deep adit in the above mine. The level was commenced at the foot of the cliff a little above high water mark, extended southwards as far as the level would ventilate itself, and then suspended. To continue the operations it was deemed necessary to employ a stream of water, having a fall of 30 or 40 fms., with wood launders or pipes of about 4 inches apert, with the necessary cisterns. By this means the level was cleared of the deleterious gases most effectually, the operations resumed, and carried out to a considerable extent, until the stream of water, diminishing by drought, had less command over the column of air in the pipes, and the numerous joints deteriorating by use the machine failed, and the level again suspended, when it was ultimately decided to apply Mr. Coulson's machine. The great advantage of the latter over the former, consists in its economizing the air, by the application of gutta percha pipes, and superior fittings of every description. It is evident that when the pipe conveying the fall is filled with water, no air can pass, and when without water the air remains stationary: in either case there is no useful effect, but at a point somewhat between these two extremes the maximum effect is realised. This, by Mr. Coulson's machine, is perfectly under the control of the workmen, who, by a slight adjustment of the glass tubes and over the orifices in the cistern, at the top of the fall, admitting the water and air: by being raised or lowered the water is lessened, or increased as may be needed. The gutta percha pipes prevent the escape of air, so that what is admitted at the orifices at the origin of the machine, is delivered at the extreme end of the tube, where the men are at work; this is shown by a glass meter, containing nearly three gallons, which, when filled with air, is exhausted over one of the orifices in about 20 seconds, and when filled with water in the end, by inserting the ventilating tube it becomes filled with air in about the same time taken to exhaust it over the orifice, thereby demonstrating that no air of any consideration is wasted, from its admission at the top of the fall, to its final delivery, in close proximity to the men in the end. The machine with wooden pipes has several insuperable disadvantages. The pipes can be seldom more than 3 fms. in length, which are roughly fitted, by spigot and fauet. These require to be luted on, which is uniformly done with clay brought to a consistency for that purpose, but as it is not impervious to water, soon falls off, leaving the joints open, for the escape of air, or admission of water, both of which are equally fatal to the due transmission of air to the point required. As the pipes partake of the inequalities of the level, in many places they may fall below the horizontal level, when the water, by its gravity, completely fills up the passage, and suspends the current of air. Also the wooden pipes, especially when new, either absorb oxygen, or give out azote, and thereby very much diminish the health and life-giving properties of the air intended to be carried on. On the whole, I consider Mr. Coulson's machine free from all those disadvantages. It is now working with a small stream of water discharging more than 1000 gallons of pure air per hour, at a distance from the hydro-pneumatic box of not less than 240 or 250 fms.; at the same time, from the velocity with which air is discharged in the fall, and the force required to stop the jet at the end of the pipe, the machine has still in reserve sufficient power to carry air beyond anything that may be required in mining.

Signed, JOHN TRURAN.

From Mr. JOSEPH WALLIS, Penzance.

Penzance, Sept. 23, 1855.—Sir: I have pleasure in informing you that the committee of adventurers for the Carn Galver Mine have been so much pleased with the complete satisfaction Captain Truran's report of the success of your hydro-pneumatic apparatus, in ventilating the adit, which is now being worked for the drainage of the mine. The committee offer you their cordial congratulations on the perfect success of your admirable invention, of which they feel they cannot speak too highly. If it had not been for your invention, the work at Carn Galver must have been abandoned, or a shaft must have been sunk, which is, as all know, both laborious and expensive; but it is not because of its success in Carn Galver merely that the committee offer you congratulations; they regard it as of immense importance to mining interests generally, inasmuch as by a simple, portable, and inexpensive apparatus, which can be adapted to all circumstances and cases in a few hours, one of the most formidable difficulties in mining operations can be triumphantly overcome, and the health and prosperity of the mining labourer greatly promoted. The committee earnestly hope that your ventilating apparatus will be speedily and universally adopted wherever, through any cause, the air is vitiated, or imperfectly circulated. They feel assured, that in calling attention to an invention, so easily applied, and so successful, they are conferring a benefit on the public generally.

Signed, JOSEPH WALLIS, Sec.

Copy of Resolutions of a General Meeting of the adventurers of the Carn Galver Mine, held at Penzance, 15th November, 1855.

Resolved,—That this meeting records with great pleasure the continued satisfactory reports of the excellent state of the ventilation of the deep adit, effected by Mr. Coulson's apparatus. That, although the adit is now upwards of 250 fms. in length, without any shaft or opening, the adit is now being prosecuted, not only without interruption, but with as full a complement of men, and working as many hours, as in any adit or level, however well naturally ventilated.

Resolved,—That Capt. Truran's report on the state of the ventilation, and the secretary's congratulatory letter to Mr. Coulson, be entered on the Cost-book.

Communications to be addressed to Mr. JOHN COULSON, Jun., Penzance, Cornwall; or Mr. VAUGHAN, patent agent, 59, Chancery-lane, London.

MINING.—PATENT PUMPING AND WINDING STEAM-ENGINES. MADE PORTABLE, AND MOUNTED ON BROAD WAGON WHEELS, TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE.—All interested in mining are invited to INSPECT MEDWIN AND HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES. (See the Reports of this Journal.) Several of these engines are in stock, and ready for immediate delivery, of 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, and 40-horse power, adapted for mining and other purposes. They possess advantages of strength and simplicity over all other portable engines; and may be seen at Messrs. MEDWIN, HALL, and Co.'s, sole patentees and manufacturers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, Feb. 22: The north cross-cut in the eastern adit level is in very promising ground, with a few specks of lead ore. The stopes above the 12 ft. level are still looking well, and composed of branches of lead from 2 to 3 inches wide, mixed with gossan. The north-east branch, in the western adit level, is looking quite as well as last reported on. The men are going on well with making the new water-courses, and levelling the dressing floors; and, also, the carpenters with making the launders, &c., and the masons with repairing the wheel-pit. The trammers are tramming out ore stuff daily.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White: The ground in Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, is just as reported last week, and the ground in the 100 cross-cut, driving south of this shaft, is rather improved for driving. In driving the 80, east of this shaft, on the south part of the lode, we have intersected a small cross-floak, which has for the present disordered the lode; this shows plainly that we are not yet in properly settled ground. No change to notice in any other of our workings since the last report. I am glad to say that the skip is in excellent working order, and in a few days the mine will be thoroughly cleared of all the rubbish and the copper ore that was broken during the time of fixing the skip road. We shall in a short time be able to resume the driving of all the different levels on the north and south lode. The tribute department is just as for some time past, looking very well. The present sampling will show an increase, and we hope the next will be still greater.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, Feb. 26: The lode in the north end continues hard for driving, on account of the sulphur. It will yield from 2½ to 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the north stopes, in back of the 10, near the engine-shaft, will yield 35 cwt. of copper ore per fm. The lode in the west side of the 10 will yield about 30 cwt. of copper ore per fm. The lode in the south end will yield about 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. I am compelled to suspend the stopes south in back of the old south level. I shall have 100 tons of copper ore ready for market by March 5.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, Feb. 23: The lode in the 50 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is 5 feet wide. In the 40 east the lode is 4 ft. wide. In the rise in the back of the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, each composed of gossan and stones of mundie.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—W. Godden, Feb. 28: The 76 cross-cut is driven south 5 fms. 5 ft. The rise in the back of the 12 is up about 10 ft.; we are obliged to stop the rise for the present, in order to cross-cut the lode, which we have commenced, and have driven in the lode 5 ft., and not through it. The lode, as far as seen, is composed of gossan, capel, quartz, and copper ores—a very promising lode.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Jones, Feb. 27: The engine-shaft (No. 2) is 1 fm. below plat; the ground is hard, interlarded with good ore. I have put three extra hands on, so as to push the shaft through. In the adit the ground is also hard, but the ore is much better, and is improving every inch we drive north. The air is, however, so bad, that we can make but little progress at this point.

BRYNFORD HALL.—W. Francis, Feb. 28: The Milwr vein, in the 50 fm. level west, has been ore for the last 3 fms. driving, it continues large and equally promising. A railroad is being constructed with all speed from the forebush to the whim-shaft, which will greatly facilitate all operations in this part, and lessen the expenses now incurring. The stopes over the level continue to yield a steady average of 1½ ton to the fathom. The chert vein is very ore in places, but now appears to be thrown a little to the north; the measures are all we can desire, and we have great hopes of success from this trial. At Matthew's a plat is being cut in the 45, after the completed level will be commenced northward to the ore ground now discovered, where we are not sinking on the vein, which is 1 ft. wide, containing lead and ore mixed. All our trials encourage us in the belief that the mine will continue to improve steadily from this time forward, and we anticipate an increase in returns after the present month, and probably for the next sale.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Feb. 28: There is no alteration on the new lode, in the 10 east, since my last; it is now suspended, and the men are engaged sinking in the rise from surface; I expect the communication will be effected in about a fortnight hence, when the 10 end will be resumed, as also the stopes east and west of the rise, where the lode is worth 200 per fm. The lode in the rise continues the same as when I advised you last. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 is getting wider, and contains more ore than when described last week—ground stiff for sinking. The stopes east of the mill are still looking very well, worth 150 per fm.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, Feb. 25: The lode has not been taken down in the north adit, however, the winze by blasting close to it broke off some good pieces of lead ore. In the present end there are districts of cap, varying in thickness from 1½ to 2½ inches; the e branches are inclining towards the lode in depth. In the south end it is 14 in. wide, but in every other respect without alteration.

CAISTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Colman: On south lode, the lode in the eastern end is at present 9 in. wide, and ore; this lode at present is inclining very much to the south of east, should it continue this direction it will meet with another lode in a few fathoms more driving, which we expect will cause it to again become rich; this lode to the west of the cross-course is improving for copper ore; the stopes in back of the level have been lengthened more than 6 fms. for this distance there is a large ore lode.—North Lode: The lode in the eastern end is again increasing in size, but at present, however, the copper ore. A pair of men last week put up a rise for about 6 ft. above the back of the level, from which has been done the lode in the eastern end is greatly improved, and is becoming rich for copper ore. In the western end, it appears as if the lode at present is disordered by a south underlay lode; to prove this we are driving on the south underlay, from which a large stream of water is issuing. The sampling the ore will take place at the Mine Quay on Friday, February 29.

CAISTOCK UNITED.—W. Cooke, Feb. 23: There is no alteration to report in any part of the mine since last week. The tin pitches are as good as last reported.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 23: I cannot speak of any improvement in either of the two workings since last reported.

CAMBRIAN.—T. Andrew, Feb. 27: In the rise on No. 6 lode we have risen about 17 feet from the back of the level. The lode continues much of the same appearance as when we first commenced to rise, and still speaks of visible gold to be seen in the lode. I hope to have a communication to the winze in the course of next week, which will enable us to work the ground much better and cheaper. We have only two men now working in the rise, in consequence of the ventilation being so little. The lode in the winze is looking better, and more like the lode now in the rise than it has been seen before. According to our measurement, there is about 10 feet more to drive east from the bottom of the winze, to communicate it to the rise.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER.—W. Williams, Feb. 28: We have commenced to drive both east and west on the lode from Williams's shaft, and the part which we are carrying is about 5 feet wide, producing good work for the stamps. The wagons over the new tramway work admirably. The pumping-gear, with other machinery, are all working exceedingly well.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—A. B. Callander, Feb. 27: C Level: No. 1 cross-cut remains as last reported. In No. 2 cross-cut we have a fine course of ore, but nothing can be done until the rails are completed, the level being already full of ore taken from this cross-cut, and from the end of the level, where we have also a good lode.—B Level: No. 1 sink continues to yield from 2 to 2½ tons per fm. No. 2 sink is equally as productive as formerly reported, 3 tons per fathom; the water is quick at present, but will be drained by the deepening of the point. No. 4 sink will yield 3 tons per fathom, and improving going down.—A Level: The rib of ore continues good, and by driving a few fathoms will lay open some profitable ground to stopes away. I would recommend the cross-cut to be pushed on with in this level, to intersect the lode, which lies open at surface, and which cannot well fail of being productive at this point. The new dressing-floors are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, having a large quantity of lead at surface, and no time shall be lost in getting it to market.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Cndlip, C. Glasan, Feb. 23: On Julia lode, Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 50 fathom level, sinking by 12 men, at 28 ft. per fm. The 50, driving west, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 40, driving east, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 30, driving west, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 20, driving east, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 10, driving west, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 0, driving east, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 50, driving east, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 40, driving west, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 30, driving east, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 20, driving west, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 10, driving east, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 0, driving west, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. The 50, driving east, is producing 4½ ton of ore per fathom. 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eastern ground, I believe that, with a small outlay, will find such indications as to warrant my saying that it will be one of the richest mines in the neighbourhood of the eastern part of Tavistock.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 145 fm. level east continues to yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 104. per ton. The middle and western stops are each yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 36. per ton. The eastern stops are producing 1 ton per fm., worth 94. per ton. In the 132, west of the lead lode, the lode is divided into two parts, but is still yielding 1½ ton per fm., worth 82. per ton. The stops in the back of this level are producing 1½ ton per fm., worth 77. per ton. In the 115 west, on the flap-jack lode, the lode is gradually improving, and is now yielding some good saving work. The sale of copper ore on Feb. 22 amounted to 1464. 2s.

KESWICK.—R. B. Shepherd, Feb. 27: The lode in the 40 north is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the south end, same level, the lode will produce 25 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stops in this level are yielding as follows—No. 1, 20 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 30 north the lode is worth 3 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stops here are—No. 1, worth 8 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt.; and No. 3, 12 cwt. of ore per fathom; Harrison's stop, in the 30, is worth 10 cwt.; and Lancaster's rise, in the 20 north, 8 cwt. of ore per fm.

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Feb. 28: The lode in the 10 fm. level is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Tregoning's winze, sinking below the 10, is 5 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; the more promising lode I have not seen in the mine. The lode in the 10 fm. level is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; and as the spring is approaching I hope the surface water will not prevent us again from sinking, as this shaft is, or will be, of great importance for drawing-machinery, or pumping water if required. The stops continue much the same as for some time past, worth 2, 3, and 4 tons of ore per fathom. February ore will be sampled to-morrow, computed about 60 tons. All our surface operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Feb. 27: The pitch in back of the 30 east is worth at present 104. per fm., set to four men for one month, at 10s. 6d. in 14. At the eastern mine, the lode in the 20, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore; in the same level west the lode is the same as last reported, worth about 104. per fathom, set to six men, to drive 1 fathom in the eastern end at 57. and 2 fms. in the western end at 64. per fm. In the 5 the men are still engaged in cutting ground for a pit, which I hope they will finish this week; set to two men to drive 1 fm. in the end at 77. 10s., and to be paid for the ground that may be required to be taken away for the pit. All the landing in the mine has been set to two men for a month, at 57. 10s.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Jeffrey, Feb. 23: The level driving on the new or north vein continues poor. The bottom level on the south vein is worth for ore 5 cwt. per fathom. The cross-cut above this level is not yet through to the south workings. The pit on this working is worth for ore 1½ ton per fm. The stops are much improved during the last fortnight. No change in other places since last report.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Feb. 23: In the 72 fm. level the lode is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 62 the lode is yielding 8 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 42, west of Grace's pit, is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 32, west of Grace's pit, the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. There is nothing new to report on in any other part of the mine.

NORTH BULLER.—J. Vivian, Feb. 23: The following is our monthly setting:—The 80 fm. level to drive south from Wheel Unit, by six men, at 117. per fm.; the 50 to drive west on the south lode, by four men, at 77. 10s.; the 50 to drive south from the south lode, by two men, at 57. 10s.; the 40 to drive east on Clinton's lode, by four men, at 41. 10s. The shaftmen are engaged in cutting ground for bearer and eastern, &c.; when done we shall immediately fix the lift, and commence to sink without delay, which will be in about a fortnight from the present time. The appearances of the 40, on Clinton's lode, and the 50, on the south lode, are much the same as for some time past. In future you shall have our report every fortnight.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, Feb. 23: The lode in the end, extending east of Michael's shaft, is not quite so good or so large as it was last week. The ground is hard and wet, but the indications do not look unpromising. At East North Downs, we lifted both sides of the bob, on the bob end wall of the engine-house, on Thursday last, since which the engineers have put it together and fixed it. The other heavy pieces of the engine will follow.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Feb. 26: We have met with whole ground, about two months; since that we have driven west on the course of the lode from 12 to 13 fms.; lode varying from 18 in. to 3 ft. wide, and has a very kindly appearance, composed of muddle, lead, jack, &c., with spots of copper. We have to drive west to cut the cross-course, where I entertain the opinion of making a great deal of ore; ground in the end driving at 20s. per fm. We have driven a cross-cut north about 7 fms., for the purpose of cutting a north lode, which is about 20 fathoms north, price for driving 45s. per fm. There is a set west of this mine, called Wheel Annie, where, in the adit level, they have a very kindly lode, which is coming towards us, stated to be worth 104. per fm. I last week put some men to cut the lode alluded to in our set, which I hope to do by the latter part of this week. I believe North Rosewarne to be a very kindly set; we have a great many lodes, all of which are in the same ground. I think we have been fortunate in clearing our levels, having cleared the adit for a mile in length. We have all the necessary materials on the mine for the present working, with a small counting-house. Our whole cost, ending January, is not above 175s.

NORTH TOWRY.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 23: We have to-day set the shaft to be sunk by six men, at 197. per fm. The south end or main lode, in the 20, is set to six men and three boys, at 45s. per fm., and 20s. per ton for the lead—the lode as last reported, yielding some good work for lead, and improving; in the cross-cut west, in this level, we have cut into a branch of gossan, and excellent stones of lead, and as soon as we can get men, we shall push on the end to intersect the lode as quickly as possible. The winze below the 10 is set to six miners and three labourers, the lode yielding good work for lead, and every appearance of improving in depth.

NORTH WHEEL BUSY.—S. S. Noell, J. W. Crase, Feb. 25: Painter's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 22 fm. level; sinking at 137. per fm. The lode in the 22, east from the above shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore; driving at 37. per fm. The lode in the end driving at 20s. per fm. We have driven a cross-cut north about 7 fms., for the purpose of cutting a north lode, which is about 20 fathoms north, price for driving 45s. per fm. There is a set west of this mine, called Wheel Annie, where, in the adit level, they have a very kindly lode, which is coming towards us, stated to be worth 104. per fm. I last week put some men to cut the lode alluded to in our set, which I hope to do by the latter part of this week. I believe North Rosewarne to be a very kindly set; we have a great many lodes, all of which are in the same ground. I think we have been fortunate in clearing our levels, having cleared the adit for a mile in length. We have all the necessary materials on the mine for the present working, with a small counting-house. Our whole cost, ending January, is not above 175s.

NORTH WHEEL CROFTY.—Wm. Thomas, Jun., Feb. 23: On Reeves's lode, the 70, driving east from cross-course, is worth 12s. per fm. The 50, driving west from ditto, is worth 304. per fm. The 90, driving west of Peterick's shaft, is worth 104.

NORTH WHEEL ROBERT.—A. Pryor, Feb. 27: All parts of the mine continue to yield much the same as last week. On Friday we expect to sample about 95 tons of good quality ore for one month.

NORTH WHEEL TRELAUNY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, Feb. 27: Coryton's shaftmen have completed the plunger-lift, and resumed sinking the shaft under the 36. The lode in the 36, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. In the same level north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fm. In the winze sinking under the 25 shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. The cross-cut at the 13 is extended 16 fms. east of the Quarry lode, towards Wheel Wrey lode. The pitches are producing much as usual.

NORTH WREY CONSOLS.—M. W. Bawden: We have met with the lode in sinking the shaft, and have opened a little on its back, to ascertain its regular size and bearing; it is about 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, horn-spar, muddle, and the carbonate of lead, altogether a splendid looking lode. We expect in a few feet more sinking to be in a position to raise some ore. The men are at present engaged in easing up the shaft, and other preliminary operations, previous to sinking on the course of the lode.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—S. Keast, Feb. 27: At Wheel Thomas, the lode in the end is full 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and prill, intermixed with muddle. We broke last night some strong spots of copper ore, which is now to be seen. There is still a great deal of water coming from the lode.

—W. Hoskins, Feb. 25: I can state with propriety that I never saw a more promising lode for copper than at Wheel Thomas. The sulphur and arsenical pyrites rarely, if ever, fail to produce copper or lead in great abundance.

PEDNAN-DREA UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, Feb. 22: The summen are engaged securing Wheel Sparrow adit. In the 80 west, on Martin's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not to value. In the 80 east, on Martin's lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work of low quality. In the 80 east, on north lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding very kindly, and producing occasional stones of ore, on Martin's lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing low price stamping work. In the rise in the back of the 68 west, on same lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding saving tinstuff. In the 60 west, on same lode, the lode is 7 to 8 ft. wide, worth 1204. per fm. In the 55 fm. level east, on engine lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 77. per fm. In the 55 winze, east of the sump winch shaft, sinking on a branch, the stuff is yielding a little tin. In the 47, east of the sump winch shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding a little tin; we have not seen enough to report its value. In Street cross-cut, towards Skimmer's lode, the ground is hard for driving. In the 40 cross-cut south the ground is favourable for driving. We expect to hole the rise from the 68 to the 60 in a short time, and then we purpose cross-cutting through the engine lode at this level to prove its value, also cross-cut north to cut the engine lode in the 80, west of the great cross-course. We are cross-cutting south in the 70 fm. level, east of the engine, through the engine lode, to cut Martin's, at this point the lode is yielding good work for tin; we have about 6 ft. to drive to cut the lode. Our tribute throughout the mine is much as usual, and other things are without alteration.

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, Feb. 25: We have made no alteration in our working department.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewen, Feb. 26: We have resumed the sinking of Reid's engine-shaft below the 152, and East Crinnis shaft below the 131. In the 134 west no lode taken down during the last week. In the 122 west the lode is 3 feet wide, looking very kindly, and producing occasional stones of ore. In the 112 east no lode taken down since our last. The ground at Smith's shaft still continues favourable for sinking. In the stops in bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 157. per fm. In driving east in the 90, we have not taken down any of the Pembroke lode for the past week. In the 70 cross-cut, driving north-west from Reid's shaft, we have cut through the lode, and commenced driving on its course, which is about 18 in. wide, spotted with ore throughout, and from the appearance of the end we may reasonably expect a larger and better lode very shortly.

PERRAN WHEEL GEORGE.—R. Davies, Feb. 25: The lode is large, and presents a very promising appearance; it shows much more copper than when I wrote you last. On Saturday last I measured to the men; they have driven 6 fms., and the price I have given for the ensuing month is 44. per fathom.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—R. Davies, Feb. 25: We have driven on the cross-course 8 feet, and I have set the men again at 57. 10s. per fathom. The stratum is highly congenial for tin.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone, Feb. 27: The new engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 30; the lode at the shaft is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore. We have an increase of water, and ground somewhat harder. The lode in the 30, south of the new engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking under the 20, south of new engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.—lode very difficult to break. At Coppice shaft, in the 20 cross-cut, we have met with a flookan branch, running nearly in the direction of the lode as seen in the adit level: we shall drive east on its course to prove it, if the lode is as good as it looks. The lode in the 20, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 pitches, in back of the 30, north of the new engine-shaft, will yield 10 cwt. of ore per fm.

No. 1 and 2 pitches, in back of the 20, north of the new engine-shaft, will yield 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; No. 3 pitch, in back of the 20 north, will produce 15 cwt. per fm.; No. 4 pitch, in back of 20 north, will produce 20 cwt. per fm.; No. 5 pitch, in back of 20 north, will produce 15 cwt. per fm.; No. 6 pitch, in back of 20 north, will produce 10 cwt. per fm.; No. 7 pitch, in back of 20 north, will produce 12 cwt. per fm.; No. 8 pitch, in back of 20 north, will produce 30 cwt. per fm.; No. 9 and 2 pitches, in back of 10 south, will produce 10 cwt. per fm.; and a pitch in back of the adit, on a north lode, will yield 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. All things are going on well at the mine.

SORTBRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—T. Trewake, Feb. 27: The new shaft on the copper lode has been sunk to the depth of 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 20 fm. level; the lode is composed of gossan, muddle, and quartz, with some splendid stones of yellow and black ore. There is a decided change in the lode during the last 4 feet sunk, thus showing we are not far off a course of ore. The adit in the cross-course is in crushed ground, but hope to get through it in a short time. I have sent you a box of specimens to-day from the lode and cross-course.

SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Metherell, Feb. 25: The cross-cut is extended south from the main lode about 10 fms., in which we have intersected a lode, with a leader of ore, on an average of about 4½ in. wide, of very rich-coated yellow ore, malleable, &c., worth 204. per ton. I think we shall suspend the cross-cut for the time, and drive west on the lode, there being much water coming from that part. This is not the south lode we intended to cut when we commenced the cross-cut, but an unexpected one, the other being 14 or 15 fms. further south. In the eastern end, at the same level, the lead has all disappeared. The lode is yet nothing to value for copper. We have about 2 fms. more to drive to cut the western cross-course. I hope to commence the western end, in the same level, in about another week. The western end, at the 40, is still worth 1½ ton per fathom; the lode here is large and gossan, but has not yet formed the junction of the two parts; I do not think we are far off. In the eastern end in the 30 the lode has nearly disappeared. I intend to stop this end, being so near the boundary, and at present without ore. The stops in the back of the same level are worth 3 tons per fm. The pitches throughout are still holding good. Our tram-roads are completed in the 30 and 40, and we are cutting the trip-plats as fast as possible; also carrying on the buildings and erections as fast as we can. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 250 tons.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Feb. 23: I have no alteration to communicate this week. The lode in flat-road shaft is producing grey ore and gossan.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin: The ground at the engine-shaft is hard and spare for sinking. In the 84 fm. level west, at the flat-road shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm., ground favourable. In the 74 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm., ground favourable. In the 84 cross-cut, towards the engine-shaft, the ground is spare for driving. In the 74, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm., ground hard. At Gore's shaft, sinking below the 64, we have from 4 to 5 ft. to hole, and hope to communicate this shaft in the present month. In the 64, east of Gore's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm., ground easier. Our tribute pitches are much as usual. We have sampled 108 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH CUDDRA.—The shaft is down 12 fms. from the surface, it is expected to reach the lode in three weeks, when ore will be raised for the market. The deep adit is being driven in the western part of the set, which will cut three lodes 22 fms. from the surface, driving about 25 fms., at about 21. per fathom, from which good results are anticipated.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cook, Feb. 23: The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth required for the 50. The shaftmen are now engaged in dividing the shaft and fixing ladders below the 37, preparatory to cutting the pit and driving the 50. The ground in the winze, on the north lode, is favourable for sinking. There is no change in the lode to notice. An increase of water, occasioned by the late heavy rains, retarded our progress during the past week, but everything now is going on satisfactorily. We have stopped the 37 end west for the present, and commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of this level, near the junction of the two lodes; the lode at this point is about 2 ft. wide, containing good gossan, intermixed with muddle and black ore; from its appearance, we may reasonably expect good results in depth.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 23: The 60 fm. level cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily. In the 50 west the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of grey ore.

SOUTH WHEEL ROBERT.—T. Cocking, Feb. 29: The ground at our trial shaft, sinking on the adit level, still continues favourable for exploration; we have a large flookan on the lode, which is about 18 in. wide, and has a very kindly appearance, and in which small portions of muddle and copper ore are occasionally met with. The south part of the lode has not been cut into since we resumed sinking below the level, therefore I cannot give you any information as to its size, character, or value.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Feb. 23: At Dowson's, the 35 cross-cut is driven 5 fms. towards the lode; we have about 2 fms. more to cut it. In the 25 we are breaking down large quantities of tinstuff; east and west, the lode is opening out satisfactorily. In the 15, in the end east, we have some good stones of copper ore; the appearances guarantee further trial. At Young's shaft, we are also breaking a good deal of tinstuff in the 15 and the 25. I enclose the tin bill for the last four weeks—4 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. Our lode being a little more compact has required all our efforts to get this quantity of tin, with our very limited power. Our new stamping engine, however, leaves no excuse for the future; we hope to have during the month forty heads at work. I will send you a list of the nickel parcel in a day or two, about 3 tons. As soon as we cut the lode in the 35, I will forward you the particulars. P.S.—We have several tons of tin now broken underground for the new stamps.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—W. Robins, Feb. 24: In the 215, the lode in the end is 2½ ft. wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead per fm.; and the two stops in the back are yielding, on an average, 15 cwt. per fathom. There is no change to notice in the 205; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 190 and the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 12 cwt. of ore per fathom; and the stops in the back are producing as follows—No. 1, 1 ton 5 cwt. per fm.; No. 2, 1 ton 3 cwt.; No. 3, 1 ton; No. 4, 18 cwt.; No. 5, 16 cwt., and the others the same as usual. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 175 the lode is 3 feet wide, and yielding 1½ ton of rich ore per fathom. The eastern lode, in the 175, is producing 12 cwt. per fm.; and the stops in the back are each yielding on an average the same quantity. The stops in back of the 160, and those in different parts of the mine, in the old ground, are producing good profitable work.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, Feb. 23: The lode in the 40 fm. level, west of Carey's is 2 ft. wide, the part of the lode which reaches the bottom of the end about 3 ft. up, which gives it the appearance of its being the top of a shoot of ore, and this will soon be proved. In the eastern end we have evidently reached the little cross-course, and in course of the ensuing week we shall cut through it and reach the lode on the other side, when I will give you a faithful report of the result. The tinstuff broken at Nicholson's is stamped, and it is now in course of burning, and the tin will be ready for market in the course of a few days. This stuff being a fair sample of the tiny part of the lode at the present depth, it will be the best criterion of its value, and will give the shareholders an idea of what they may reasonably expect from a further development.

TRESELIN CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Feb. 29: I have discovered a new lode, south of any hitherto discovered, making the fourth; the discovery was made by cleaning pits. I am much pleased in being able to assure you it is one of excellent promise, 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, red peach, mica, and tin—good work. I have not any doubt this is really the lode so much sought for, and which cast the large, rich, shod rocks. I have set to sink to four men, 3 fms., at 37. per fm., a perpendicular winch-shaft, convenient for deep working on the lode, and for drawing the stuff to the surface. I recommend to suspend every other expense until the lode is cut as deep in the winch-shaft as they can for the water. I sincerely believe we have a good mine, and two months hence (the time required for sinking) will prove the event.

TREWETHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Feb. 26: The engine-shaft is down below the 50 fm. level 3 fms. 4 ft. in the 50, south from engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 9 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 40, south from engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 40 north the lode will produce 77. worth of ore per fm. The stops are turning out much as usual. We sampled on the 18th instant, computed, 39 tons ore and 16 tons seconds ore, to be sold on the 28th.

UNITED CAREW.—J. Pemberton, Feb. 29: The engine-house is up, and ready for the engineer. The shaft has been sunk about 8 fms.; the water is getting rather heavy for hand-power. I may say that, since the commencement of this year, operations have been carried on with the true characteristics of spirited mining, and combined with every economy. I have not the least doubt, judging from the improved character of the lodes, that the year 1856 has run its course, United Carew will be in the list of the productive mines of the district.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, T. Harvey, S. Harper, Feb. 26: At Clay's engine-shaft, in the 40, driving south, the lode has produced some good work for lead; in the past week, the lode has been driven 15 fms., and the lode is now driven 15 fms. the lode is 18 inches wide, producing 10 cwt. of lead per fm. In the same level, north, driving west, the ground is hard; we have not yet reached the lode. In the 30, driving north, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level south, in No. 1 winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead per fathom. Driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and killas. At Bonville's shaft, in the 20, driving north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, mixed with lead, but not to value; the same level, driving east on the cross lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 20, driving north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the winze to the south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed with lead, but not to value. We sampled this day four parcels of lead ore, computed together 91 tons.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Feb. 23: All our operations are proceeding satisfactorily, but without any particular improvement since last reported. We expect to sample on Wednesday next above 700 tons of ore.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, Feb. 28: In the stops at the 52 fm. level, east of Bridgman's engine-shaft, the lode is large, being full 4 ft. wide, composed principally of spar and lead, worth 5 cwt. of the latter per fm. In the rise in back of the 52, west of cross-course, no lode has been taken down since last reported on. In the end driving east at the 42, the lode assumes a more promising appearance than it has hitherto shown; it is a very good lode, composed of a very fine capel, spar, muddle, and copper ore, with a leader of lead on the foot wall about 3 in. wide. We have commenced easting on the back of the lode at the eastern extremity of our set, but sufficient has not been done to speak as to its character. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

WEST CONSOLS.—T. Floyd, Feb. 27: The engine-shaft is sinking very satisfactorily; we are down 14 fms. below the 45; the ground still continues much the same as it has been. The lode in the end driving west is of a very promising character, composed of gossan, spar, prill, a little ore and native copper. The ground in the end driving east is a little troublesome for driving at present; we may be near to some lode.

WEST FOLBERRO.—T. Julian, Feb. 27: In Mason's engine-shaft, on North Seal Hole lode, we have still a very loose lode, the width altogether is about 14 feet, composed of fluor-spar, muddle, black ore, and killas. In the end driving west at the adit level on this lode, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of muddle, spar, and black ore. In my report for last week there was an error, there was never black jack seen on this lode by us, and instead of the lode being 20 ft. wide in the end, read 20 inches; we cannot as yet resume the sinking of the eastern winze for water; we intend to resume the sinking of the west winze next week; the lode in this winze is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft muddle and black ore. On the new lode, north of the old lode, we are not so good a branch of ore in the stops. In the end driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft muddle and black ore, the same as producing copper, but not so rich as last reported on. On the Callow lode, the stops in back of adit are

producing good stones of ore, and, as usual, tin work, fully to the average of what it has hitherto done; it is above 6 ft. wide. The stops in the back of the 8 are producing good copper and tin work; the stop in the bottom of the 8 is also yielding good tin and copper work. The end driving west at the 5 is without alteration. We have the railroad at the adit level on the Callow lode, and have commenced drawing away the heap of stuff accumulated while we were getting the railroad laid down. The cross-cut driving north at the shallow level is progressing favourably; we calculate cutting the lode in 6 feet more driving. We shall sell a parcel of tin next week, and sample a parcel the following week. All our machinery works well.

WEST SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Pryor, Feb. 23: The lode in the 20 is still large and kindly. The 10, on south lode, is producing some saving work for tin. The 10, on north lode, is forming more regular, and I hope soon to see an improvement.

WHEEL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Feb. 25: We have driven the 50 cross-cut south 6 fms. towards the great south lode, and have 9 fms. more to drive to cut the lode, which will occupy about three months. The lode in the 20 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin, this end driving by four men at 67. 10s. per fm. Munday's Lode. The lode in the adit level west is 1 ft. wide, yielding small stones of copper ore; driving by two men at 67. per fm. Watson's Lode. We have driven 5 fms. 3 ft. north at the 20, towards Watson's lode, and have 7 fms. 3 ft. more to drive to cut it at this level, which will occupy about ten weeks from this time, this end driving by six men at 97. per fm. The 30 below surface is driven 20 fms. north of machine shaft, and I expect to cut the lode by the end of March; this level driving by six men at 41. 10s. per fm. North Lode. The lode in the 40 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 133. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 87. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding good work for tin; driving by four men at 97. per fm. The lode in Bant's winze, sinking below the adit level west, is 5 ft. wide, worth 97. per fm.; sinking by three men at 87. per fm. The lode in the adit level west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and stones of copper ore; driving by six men at 87. per fm. The lode in Broom's winze sinking below the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore; sinking by six men at 41. 10s. per fm. This winze is 7 fathoms below the 35, and 2 fms. 3 ft. west of the adit level. The lode in the back of the 10 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 107. per fm.; stopping by four men at 41. 10s. per fm. The lode in Broom's stop in back of the 35 east, is yielding good stamps work for tin; stopping by four men at 24. per fm. The lode in Wilton's stop, in back of the 35 east, is 3 ft. wide, yielding moderate stamps work for tin; stopping by two men at 25s. per fm. We are driving the 35, east (from surface) of great cross-course, south, in order to cut the tin lode at this point; this level is driving by four men at 47. per fm. The cross-cut north at the adit level, east of old engine-shaft, is driven 5 fms. 3 ft. towards the north lode, which I expect will be intersected in about three months from this time; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 133. per fm. We have 8 pitches in the 10, in the 20, on average, tribute 3s. 3d. in 17. We expect to sample at Calstock Quay on the 29th inst., 150 tons of copper ore of usual quality. We have 71 men working on tut-tut, and 30 on tribute. We have 9 trammers, 5 fillers and loaders, 5 labourers, 3 smiths, 4 engine-men, 2 carpenters and sawyers, and 30 men employed dressing tin and copper.—The copper ore and tin sold in Dec. and Jan., including carriage, amounts to 1535s. 10s. 11d.; while the costs for Dec. and Jan., including all stores and dues, amount to 1487s. 15s. 5d.; leaving a profit of 667s. 15s. 6d.

WHEEL BOLTON.—W. Roberts: We have cleared up the adit for 800 fms., and opened 13 shafts. Throughout the entire length of the adit we have a very kindly lode, with good stones of copper in it, and as beautiful killas as any I have seen. Our ground is cheap for working, and cannot fail to make a good mine. We are now ready for the erection of the engine. The Wheel Fortune lode has been cut in the adjoining mine close to our boundary, with good stones of copper making to the surface. This lode, with our other four, can all be seen by short cross-cuts.

WHEEL CREBOR.—W. Doble, Feb. 27: Saturday last was our setting-day, when the following work was let:—The 66 cross-cut, on top pit, by six men, to be carried 7 ft. wide and 7 ft. high, stented 6 ft., at 204. per fm.; in this driving we are breaking some fine stones of rich yellow ore; although some distance as yet from the lode, it speaks well for it when cut. The 54 end to drive east on south part of the lode, by four men, stented 2 fms., at 57. 15s. per fm.; the lode in this level is very much improved, and we have had some time; this lode is not seen to the east of the cross-course, excepting in a shallow level at Gill's, where it turned out a great deal of ore. In the 34 we have the railway fixed about 30 fms. in length; there are two men kept with the pitman laying the same, these men, with the trammers, have been getting out the tributers' work, which is all hauled, and the men commenced putting in the railroad to-day. There has been nothing done in Martin's winze since my last, for the same reason as named above. The tributers' work lying under where the winze will come down, the men have gone to the 54 place very much improved. A pit in back of the 34, east of the lode, by two men, for two months, at 13s. in 17; a pitch, west of ditto, by two men, for two months, at 13s. in 17. A pitch in back of the 41, by one man and two boys, for one, two, or three months, at 13s. in 17. The pitch in back of the 34 is suspended for a little while, to hole the winze for ventilation, as the air is not sufficient for so many men in one level. All the tributers in the lower mine for two months, at 13s. in 17. In some of the pitches the tributers have one month more before their time is out. All the wheeling, tramping, kibble filling, and landing, by five men, for two months, at 18s. per month. Our engine, pit-work, and all other machinery are in good working order. Our next sampling will be from 60 to 70 tons. Our prospects as to tut-tut, are very encouraging, and hope shortly to be in a position to throw open some good ends.

WHEEL CHARLOTTE.—B. Gundry, M. W. Michell, Feb. 23: Our engine-shaft is sunk 5½ fms. below the 42; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. The 42 east, on the south lode, has yielded full 1½ ton of good ore in the last 6 feet. The lode in the 30 east is 18 in. wide, spotted with ore, and very much improved in appearance the last 6 feet driving. The new winch shaft is just about complete for drawing from the 20, which we shall now resume driving, to prove our eastern ground. Our tributers are going on favourably.

WHEEL EDWARD.—T. Carpenter, H. East, Feb. 24: On north lode, the diagonal shaft is down 5 fms. 4 ft. below the 54 fm. level. The lode in Martin's winze, sinking below the 54, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 304. per fm.; the lode in the 54 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 117. per fm. The lode in Palmer's stop, in back of the 51 east, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 127. per fm. The lode in Courtis's stop, in back of the 54 east, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. The lode in the 41 east is 5 ft. wide, worth 177. per fathom; the lode in the 41 west is 6 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, muddle, and spots of copper ore.

WHEEL FORTESCUE.—J. Hampton, Feb. 28: The back of the lode is laid open for many fathoms in length, and is presenting unusually good appearances, as seldom to be seen anywhere but in productive localities. The fact of your having sold 14004. worth of

and left full of atle; this is not the bottom, we find: the shaft is sunk below this ground. We sampled on Saturday last, computed, 5 tons of good quality ore.

WREY UNITED.—P. Harvey, Feb. 28: No. 1 lode has been extended on several fathoms, which is 3 ft. wide, gossan, frian, muddle, and spots of lead; the run of this lode is north of east and south of west, underlying south-east, presenting such indications as to justify a productive lode in a few fathoms sinking. No. 2 lode is 2½ ft. wide, of similar composition as the above. No. 3 lode is 4 ft. wide, gossan, capel, prian, &c. There is a large gossan lode, 12 ft. wide, presenting every indication for a large deposit of lead; this we shall shortly prove, also the other lode referred to by Messrs. Bennett and Hill. Looking at the general character of these lodes, their position, and being surrounded by most of the productive mines of the country—viz., Wreay, Mary Ann, Trellway, Trehan, &c.—I see no reason why Wreay United should not rank equal to them.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—J. Tucker: There is but little alteration in the ends in the 60 since the last report. In the eastern end the lode is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, composed of prian, peach, and quartz; on the whole a very good lode. We are sinking a mine in the bottom of the 45, which has been communicated with the rise in the back of the 60. At this point (about 6 fms. behind the eastern end) the lode is not less than 12 ft. wide, and carries with it a gossan as strong as may be seen in the adit or 12 ft. level, producing an average quantity of tin throughout.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Feb. 29, 1856.

COPPER.		E. d. c.	BRASS (sheets) .. p. lb.	12½ d.
Sheathing and bolts .. p. lb.	0 1 1½-2 2	Wire ..	11½ d.	
Bottoms ..	0 1 2½-3 1 3	QUICKSILVER .. p. lb.	1s 9d.	
Old (Knox) ..	0 1 0½			
Best selected .. p. ton	129 0 0	Foreign ..	23 10 0-23 12 6	
Tough cake ..	126 0 0	To arrive ..	21 0 0—	
Tin ..	126 0 0			
South American ..	110 0 0	In sheets ..	21 0 0—	
IRON.		per Ton.	TIN.	
Bars, Welsh, in London ..	9 10 0—	English, blocks ..	129 0 0—	
Ditto, to arrive ..	9 0 0-9 5 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) ..	130 0 0—	
Nail rods ..	9 5 0-9 10 0	Ditto, Refined ..	135 0 0—	
Do, Stafford, in London ..	9 10 0-10 15 0	Banco ..	129 0 0-130 0 0	
Do, ditto ..	9 7 6-11 0 0	Straits ..	128 0 0-129 0 0	
Hoops ..	9 10 0-12 0 0	TIN-PLATE.		
Sheets, single ..	11 0 0-13 0 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. dx. 1	16 6-1 17 0	
Fig. No. 1, in Wales ..	4 10 0-5 0 0	IX Ditto 1st quality ..	2 6-2 3 0	
Refined metal, ditto ..	5 10 0-5 15 0	IC Ditto 2d quality ..	1 14 6—	
Bars, common, ditto ..	8 2 6-8 5 0	IX Ditto 2d quality ..	2 0 0—	
Do, railway, ditto ..	8 0 0-8 2 6	IC Coke ..	1 10 6-1 11 0	
Ditto, S.W. in Lon. ..	13 10 0-17 10 0	IX Ditto ..	1 16 6-1 17 0	
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde ..	3 6 0-3 12 0	Canad. plates .. p. ton	—14 10 0	
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees ..	3 10 0-3 15 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Ditto, forge ..	3 10 0—			
Staffordshire Forge Fig. ..	4 15 0-5 0 0			
Welsh Forge Fig. ..	3 15 0-4 0 0			
LEAD.				
English Fig ..	26 10 0-27 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing .. p. lb.	11½ d. 1s	
Ditto sheet ..	27 0 0-27 10 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. .. p. cwt.	2 2 0	
Ditto rod lead ..	26 10 0-27 10 0	Stirling's Non-lamina- ting, or Hardened, Square Rails, p. ton	9 0 0-9 2 0	
Ditto white ..	27 10 0-30 0 0	Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs, Glasg.	— 5 5 0	
Ditto patent shot ..	27 10 0-28 0 0	Ditto ..	4 0 0-4 5 0	
Spanish, in bond ..	24 10 0-25 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs ..	— 7 0 0	
American ..	none.	In London ..	— 7 0 0	

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.
† Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Giessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—Since this day week a little activity has been observable in business generally, but not sufficient to enable sellers to realise any advance on former quotations. Buyers in our market do not seem to withhold their orders in anticipation of any material declension in the value of metals, and, at the same time, the prevailing feeling is that we shall not see much higher prices. There is very little doubt prices current are remunerative to manufacturers, and that they will not disturb the equilibrium of the market by attempting to establish a rise prematurely, or be disposed to relinquish their present profits should there happen to be a slight abatement in the demand. The gradual increase of prices throughout the past year, and up to the present time, with the exception of occasional slight deviations, has prevented speculation being entered into to any great extent, and as first hands have now the principal rule of the market, it is not likely they will readily submit to much concession in price, and thereby give speculators an opportunity to operate.

COPPER.—Smelters are now anxious about securing orders, especially as it is generally known that underselling is being carried on in second hands, which meets with good support amongst the free and independent buyers, and at the same time, as is always the case, extremely offensive to the monopoly. The smelters have reduced the price of unhammered bottoms ½d. per lb.; raised and hammered bottoms will still be charged at the usual difference—viz., 1d. per lb. above strong copper.

IRON.—There has been an average amount of business transacted in English bars at the prices quoted, although a few second-hand parcels have been offered for sale at a decline of 2s. 6d. per ton. There still remain a few hundred tons on the market, which could be purchased at 81. 2s. 6d., first quality, PFC brand. There is a little better enquiry for Staffordshire qualities; the East India Company are in want of about 2000 tons, tenders for part of which have already been sent in. Scotch pigs have varied from 1s. to 2s. per ton, our market continuing very quiet, and merely following the quotations received from Glasgow. The account of the Scotch pig-iron market there states that business has been tolerably active during the past week; transactions have been chiefly on continental account, and prices have fluctuated between 68s. and 69s. Yesterday the market was listless; mixed numbers, warrants, nominally 67s.; all No. 1, g.m.b., quoted 68s. 6d.; No. 3, 65s.; No. 1, American brands, 69s. 6d. to 72s., cash, against handing bills of lading. Prices on 'Change here today were also quoted 67s., at which the market closed, little or nothing doing; and such is the indifference manifested by speculators, that if a parcel of pigs were offered at what would generally be considered a tempting price, it is most probable they would not operate.

LEAD.—At present prices, the market is steady. Smelters have large orders in hand to execute, therefore prices are likely to be upheld for some weeks to come.

SPELTER.—This metal has been in a very inanimate state for some time past. Orders come in very slowly from abroad, and consumers buy very sparingly. The return of the stock here will be announced to-morrow, and as no addition has been made since this day month, we shall probably see a falling off of 600 or 800 tons.

TIN.—The transactions in English have been moderate. Foreign is by no means brisk. Banca is offered at 129½, without finding buyers, the stock being large in proportion to Straits, and the price has given way in Amsterdam. The supply of Straits is limited, and has been sold for arrival at 128½, East India Company's conditions.

TIN-PLATES are in fair demand; coke, however, can be purchased at 6d. per box less, our quotations being 30s. 6d. to 31s.; charcoal, 30s. 6d. to 37s. **STEEL.**—There has been a small arrival, but no sale reported.

QUICKSILVER.—Contracts are now effected without difficulty for almost any quantity at 1s. 9d. per lb.

GLASGOW, FEB. 28.—Since our last report the market has fluctuated between 66s. and 68s., with a fair amount of transactions. The German houses have been considerable buyers, but this demand has been freely met, both by speculators and by makers. During the months of Jan. and Feb., the shipments have averaged over 2000 tons per week less than in the same period of 1855; the consumption in foundries is also much smaller, while the production is larger by nearly 2000 tons per week. The stock is now estimated at from 150,000 tons to 180,000 tons. The closing prices to-day are 67s. for mixed numbers, warrants; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 72s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 68s. 6d. Shipments for week ending Feb. 23.—Foreign, 3293 tons; coastwise, 4861—8154 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were:—Foreign, 3572 tons; coastwise, 6952—10,524 tons.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 28.—During the past week a quiet feeling has prevailed in our metal market, and the tendency in prices has been rather downwards than otherwise, the orders from America not being either so large or so numerous as were expected. The steamers to arrive during the next two or three weeks are looked forward to, and if good orders are received we may expect firmer prices; but, in the absence of orders, the market must suffer. There can be no doubt, however, that the demand from the United States will be considerable. The general enquiry for manufactured iron, both of Welsh and Staffordshire make, has been limited, and, to secure orders, lower prices have been accepted in some instances; still, the first-class makers do not press sales, and consequently they maintain their current rates. A considerable business has been done in Scotch pig-iron, both for cash and open time; yet, notwithstanding this fact, together with better shipments, prices are lower than quoted last

week. The shipments for the week are 8154 tons, against 10,524 tons in the corresponding week of last year, still showing a falling off of 2370 tons. We quote the price of mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. at Glasgow, at 67s. cash. Tin-plates are easier to buy, and for good assortments and quantities a reduction of 6d. per box would be submitted to; makers, however, have not announced any reduction, and in some instances are well supplied with orders. English Tin is in fair demand, and is unaltered in price, but it may be expected to suffer should the demand for Tin-plates fall off. Lead is, if anything, dearer. Copper remains unaltered. In other metals we have nothing to report. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 81. 10s. to 81. 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129s. per cwt.; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 135s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 35s. to 36s. per box; coke, IC, 30s. to 31s.—Lead: Sheet, 26½ to 26½ 10s. per ton; pig, 25½ 10s.—Spelter (cake), 26½ 10s. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126½ per ton; best selected ditto, 129½ per ton.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19½ to 19½ 10s. per ton; fagot, 20½ 10s. to 21½ per ton.

MINES.—The mining market opened with a dull and heavy appearance this week, and for some days very little business was transacted, except in a few mines, a demand for which had been created by reported improvements. Towards the close of the week notices of further improvements and discoveries were received, a more general enquiry for several shares took place, and the market showed a greater degree of animation and firmness in consequence. Rosewarne, which had receded to 112½, rose suddenly to 117½, 120, when it became known that a very considerable improvement had taken place in the 22 fathom level, where it would appear there is now a splendid lode. Sorridge shares improved from 3½ to 4½; a new lode, worth 20½ per fm., has been discovered in the cross-cut extended south from the main lode, and which is supposed to be the North Robert lode. West Caradon has been dealt in at 130 to 135; the mine report is favourable, and the samplings will increase. At Wheal Grenville, a good discovery has been made of an entirely new lode, 2 ft. wide, yielding rich stones (some of them ½ cwt. each) of grey and yellow copper ore; this is in the 30 east, at Newton Moor, or the north mine. In the 18 fm. level, in this place, some fine tin was discovered on what was considered the back of the South Frances rich lode, and in driving in the 30 to come under this tin ground, the end being now 4 fms. from it, this new lode was met with, and there is a run of upwards of a mile in length upon it in the sett. Although at this shallow depth a course of ore can scarcely be expected, the indications are such as to lead to the expectation of a rich mine at another level, towards which the shaft is sinking. This part of the mine (Newton) has been opened out principally by the present company, the old adventurers having confined themselves more to the south mine, where the shaft was sunk to a depth of 85 fms. A large business has been doing in the shares, purchases having chiefly been made for Cornwall. At East Pool meeting, a dividend of 2½ 10s. per share was declared, leaving a balance of 317½ 8s. 4d. in hand; although considerable additions are required to the machinery, it is expected the present rate of dividends will be kept up. North Unity has improved; in the 66 west the lode is worth 20½ per fm., and driving at 30s. per fm.; at the meeting, held on the 21st inst., the shares were reduced from 12,000 to 2400. Gernick is yielding good ore in the back of the 42; last week, 24 tons of good ore were sampled, and it is expected the samplings will be kept up until the ore is seen in the deeper levels; the cost is about 1000 per month only. Hender has improved on the south lode, which is now saving work for copper. South Frances is reported as looking better than for a long time past; in the 90 west the lode is now worth 60½ per fm.; the 124 west is much improved; at Richards's shaft, there is a very fine lode, in easy ground; in the 154, on Old Basset lode, the appearances are in favour of a course of ore. Llandudno is improving in the 120 yard level north; the water has been forked to within 4 yards of the bottom cross-cut, and as far as can be seen the old workings appear to have been very productive, and some promising ground is standing to the north, and likely to open out profitably for the present company; the shares, upon which 2½ each have been paid in full, have long been a dead letter in the market, though few companies were formed with better prospects. South Tolgus have been in good demand this week, and several have changed hands at 140 to 145; East Tolgus flat, at 27; Basset, 395; Devon Consols, 400 to 405; South Frances, 365 to 370, and in demand; Grenville, 2½ to 2½; South Condurrow, in which it is said a promising lode has been cut 3 ft. wide, with stones of ore, ½ to ½; West Grenville, taking the run of the Grenville and South Condurrow lodes, ½ to ½; Trevelyan have advanced to 5½ 6; a fine copper lode has been met with, and if cut as rich at the next level, a still greater rise will take place in the shares. Trellway, 27 to 28; Mary Ann, 19 to 19½; Uny, 6; East Rose, 60 to 65; West Basset, 36 to 37; North Basset, 42 to 43; North Robert, 35½ to 36½; West Rosewarne, in consequence of the further improvement in Rosewarne going west, have been in demand at 4½ to 5; North Unity, 5½ 6. At Wheal Margaret meeting, on the 26th inst., the profit on the quarter's working was 897½ 12s. 6d., and a dividend of 896½ (8s. per share) was declared, and a resolution passed that the shares be divided into 448ths, instead of 112ths, as heretofore; the mine is looking well. Condurrow, 135 to 140. At the Bedford meeting, the dividend declared was 1000½ (5s. per share). Boiling Wells shares have receded from 18½ to 10½, and have been sold as low as 6½ 10s., though we understand the mine looks better than for some time past. Great Alfreds, 2½ to 3½; the improvement noticed a short time since has not continued, but another improvement has taken place in the 140, which may be of importance. At Clifh and Wentworth, the 50 end, on the new lode, is worth 50½ per fm. At Par Consols, a dividend of 18s. per share on 6100 shares was declared. Tincroft, 4½ to 4½.

The import of foreign copper ore at Liverpool is much on the increase. The Swansea sales during the months of Jan. and Feb. were 6239 tons, realising 93,277 8s. The first seven sales in Cornwall for this quarter amount to 31,477 tons, and realised 188,472 5s.; the sale this week consists of 3400 tons, and that of next week 3120 tons; still, the total quantity for the present quarter, ending March 31 next, will be less than that to end of December last.

The Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.—Grenville and St. Aubyn, 125; Lady Bertha, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; North Basset, 42½ to 43½; South Tolgus, 140½; Sorridge Consols, 3½, 3½, 3½; South Condurrow, 4½; Sorridge and Bedford, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 6d.; West Caradon, 135; Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Uny, 6; Wheal Edward, 5½; Wheal Buller, 3½; Wheal Rose, 45 to 45½; East Rose, 45 to 45½; Hender, 4½; Lady Bertha, 1½ to 1½; North Frances, 11; Rosewarne United, 11½, 11½, 11½; Lady Frances, 3½; Sorridge Consols, 3½, 3½, 3½; Sorridge and Bedford, 5s. 6d.; Wheal Arthur, 8½, 8½, 8½; Wheal Emma, 11½ to 12; Wheal Grenville, 2½, 2½, 2½; Wheal Edward, 5½, 5½, 5½; Wheal Uny, 29s. 30s., 31s.; East Rose, 45 to 45½; Wheal Buller, 3½; Wheal Rose, 45 to 45½; North Unity, 5½; North Robert, 35 to 35½; South Frances, 365; South Tolgus, 140 to 145; Sorridge Consols, 3½ to 3½; South Condurrow, 4½ to 4½; Sorridge and Bedford, 5s. 6d.; Wheal Arthur, 8½, 8½, 8½; Wheal Emma, 11½ to 12; Wheal Grenville, 2½, 2½, 2½; Wheal Edward, 5½, 5½, 5½; 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Notices to Correspondents.

Many inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *re-ordered*: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

LEAD MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—Sir: I should feel greatly obliged if some one of your numerous correspondents would take the trouble to inform me the average yield per fathom of the Cardiganshire lead mines, both in their best bygone days and now.—*AUTUMN: Clapham, Feb. 26.*

GOLD IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—In reference to Mr. M. Delany's letter, in last week's Journal, announcing the existence of gold in the Isle of Man, Mr. W. Beckwith, manager of the Foxdale Mines, writes:—"It is not my intention to enter upon the subject of gold or no gold in the Isle of Man, which has to be proved; but to request you will announce to the public that Michael Delany is neither interested in the Foxdale Mines as an adventurer, nor is he employed by the Isle of Man Mining Company; neither does he reside in the parish where these operations are going forward."

"G. E." (Camden-Town).—Mr. Perkins, of the Patent Super-Phosphate Compost Company, Isle of Dogs, has compiled a list of tables, describing the various soils and quantities required as a manure for every description of agricultural produce, and for which the Royal Agricultural Society of England awarded him the gold medal. Our correspondent had better apply to Mr. Perkins.

CONNEAUX MINING COMPANY.—"J. M." (Hemel Hempstead, Westbury).—The offices were formerly at 3, Cannon-street, City, but have been long since deserted, and we are unable to inform our correspondent: whether the mine is working at present.

WHEAL LEDCOTE.—Sir: The remarks of your correspondent, in last week's Journal, in reference to Gonaonema, may also be applied to this mine. At the meeting held the same day as Gonaonema, at the same place, there was a balance of \$166. 12s. 10d. against the adventurers; to liquidate this, and to provide for the further three months' cost, a small call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, the same time as 7s. 6d. call being required to place their finances in a proper position. There was the proposition of a loan put to the meeting, and carried (about 10 shareholders being present); the sum of £300 was borrowed at 4 per cent. for three months (instead of one); making the requisite call to carry on operations with vigour. It would be far more gratifying to me, as a legitimate holder, to pay the calls as they may be required, otherwise our finances will be in a worse position at the next meeting than they were at the last. The £300 must be provided for, and the present three months' cost, which I presume is considerably increased; the promised 30 tons of ore, to be sampled on the 30th January, has not yet come to market to meet a portion of the cost. When may we expect the second 30 tons also promised, the first not yet visible?—*A. LEONARD: Holder: Feb. 25.*

MIZEN HEAD MINE.—Sir: Can any of your readers inform me if there has been any notice from the Court of Chancery to shareholders in the Mizen Head Mine, County Cork, to prove their claims, since the conditional order was made absolute?—*A. SUBSCRIBER: Feb. 21.*

GREAT WHEAL DUFF.—Sir: It appears odd that your correspondent should reiterate the erroneous statements concerning the cross-courses and copper ore. I am assured by an agent who knows the locality better than any one who has reported on it, that there is no cross-course to keep the water from flowing into Wheal Duff from Wheal Chance; and that it did so long, the experience of the late adventurers demonstrates, for they were driven off the mine on the stopping of Treaskerby and Wheal Chance. That fact is well known in the neighbourhood, although some persons assert that the adit water was turned into Wheal Duff.—*CLARK: Camborne.*

BEST METHOD OF GOLD REDUCTION.—We have received another communication from Mr. J. H. Clement on this subject; but we think this discussion, as between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Clement, had better now cease: our space, and the time and attention of two such authorities, can be rendered too valuable in communicating practical information to be trifled away in "explanations" of little difference. However, we may add, that Mr. Clement says the improvements in mining operations of the present age are numerous, as well as in metallurgy, and are very remunerative to parties working them, both in London and Liverpool, but that he is not at liberty to describe them, as they are not yet protected by patent. In alluding to the many attempts which have been made to improve the amalgamation system in Mexico, the writer says that much money has been expended on patents which could not be practically worked in Mexico. He has in consequence offered his services to the public as a really practical person, to prevent in future such a waste of money, through real practical advice on metallurgy, and mining in all its phases and branches.

"A. E. R." (Brighton).—The Dalecarlia Silver-lead Mining Company is in course of winding-up; whether they will return any of the deposit to the shareholders is not at present known. The chairman of the company, shortly after the last meeting, failed; the secretary, we understand, is about to proceed to Sweden, we presume to realise the assets; the offices have been for some time given up. It is anticipated that next July a meeting will be held, when information will be given of the state of the property in Sweden.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA MINING COMPANY.—Sir: The last accounts from the manager, dated Grass Valley, Dec. 31, stated that in a very few days the mill would be in operation. In former despatches we were assured that everything would be ready by Jan. 1. The few days' delay would make little difference, and we know how we have been deceived before. I presume the next accounts will be dated about Jan. 15, and will probably inform us that the engine was started the day before, that the engineer said he never saw machinery work so beautifully, and that they were going to commence the long-looked-for crushing on the following day. The next accounts will probably be dated about Jan. 31, and will tell us, not of the shipment of any gold, but will convey the pleasing information that Sir Henry Huntley was sorry to inform the directors that an unexpected accident had occurred to the machinery by the breaking of one of the connecting rods, but that the directors might rest assured that no time should be lost in effecting the necessary repairs. By the time these repairs are finished, the dry season will have set in, and, of course, more money will be wanted, to prepare for the great things which are to be done in 1857.—*AN OLD SHAREHOLDER: Feb. 27.*

CARBON CREEK MINING COMPANY.—This association was held in partnership with an American proprietor; the original shares were issued at 1/4 each. A deputation was sent from England to report on the mine, which stated that it fully bore out the statements of the American promoters. At the first meeting, the Hon. R. J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, asserted he was empowered on the part of the Americans to purchase the scrip from any shareholder at par; subsequently, however, the deposit was returned. The late Mr. John Sadler was one of the directors of this company.

"T. C. S." (Gloucester-place).—We believe the smelting-works at Copalpo will be carried out by Chiffon makers, under the superintendence of a German bricklayer, with materials from Swansea, sailed last week by the *A. F. Moore*.

MINING IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—Sir: Arrangements have been adjusted between Sir Anthony Buller and Messrs. Gard, Sims, and Co., for working the Lady Bertha and Buller United Mines, and the writings are now preparing by Sir Anthony's solicitor, Mr. S. E. S. Carpenter, of Tavistock. This has been anxiously looked for by many influential parties, who are ready to advance capital for carrying on the works with spirit. The sett is extensive—and is spoken highly of by all mine agents and miners who know the ground—situate to the east of Lady Bertha, the lodes of which pass the whole length of Lady Bertha and Buller United; it also stretches out north to take in the Virginus Lady lodes, which have turned out many thousands tons of ore of rich quality, and now being put to work again, with every chance of great success. A walk on the surface of this sett is sufficient to convince any one that vast riches exist beneath. The fine rocks of gossan and stones of ore to be met with here, in the fields and hedges, are not often found so plentiful in this rich mining district. It is not yet finally arranged into what number of shares the mine will be divided; but parties are anxiously waiting to take shares when this is settled.—*LEGITIMATE MINER: Tavistock, Feb. 27.*

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Letters are expected at the offices from Mr. Falder, the managing director, by next mail. It may be remembered that this gentleman sailed from here in the middle of October, in order to undertake the superintendence of affairs in the colony. Capt. Bell had obtained a location at Bendigo; but when the machinery was put up an accident occurred, which retarded operations.

PORT BOWEN MINING COMPANY.—We have received a communication from Mr. George Tate, in which he complains that since his return to England Dr. Collyer has been making a very free use of his name; which, however, as he considered his duty to disclaim him from Port Bowen, he can scarcely be surprised at. The object of his present remarks, Mr. Tate says, is to perform a duty to others, and to expose the motives of his abuse of two upright men, who are not in this country to defend themselves—Capt. Tregoning, the manager of the mine, and Mr. Cowan, the company's agent at Colon. It appears Capt. Tregoning reported Dr. Collyer's conduct at the mine to the directors in a private letter—and hence the grounds for the abuse. Previous to this, and on duty to the directors, Capt. Tregoning, on the 10th of July, had praised him enough; and in a letter in August last, stated that the captain had been 18 years in Brazil, was a first-rate miner, would be found a most valuable acquisition, and possessed real and valuable gold mining experience. Mr. Cowan is not only the agent of Port Bowen Mine, but of the Royal West India Mail Packet Company, and acting Vice-Consul of Great Britain—a man of spotless honour and truth; without exception, the first man in Colon; of unbounded hospitality, and at whose house Dr. Collyer was a guest. Mr. Cowan states, that because he refused to open a letter addressed to Mr. Tate, on the ground that it contained an enclosure for Dr. Collyer, he became excessively abusive, and was ordered out of the office; and this has been the origin of all his subsequent abuse. Mr. Tate states that the object of clearing up the case being obtained, he forbears any further allusion to Dr. Collyer, or his recently-acquired property at Belen.

THE FOREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—We have received a communication from Mr. A. Gurnham, of Goochland, Virginia, entering into details respecting the Waller and Liberty Mining Companies. As the annual general meeting of the Waller Company takes place during next week, the statements affecting that adventure are especially deserving the attention of shareholders attending, while we think we should not be doing exactly justice to parties here, were we prematurely to publish the *ex parte* statements made by our correspondent, who, however, it is soon, does not write anonymously. The writer first states that at the meeting in July last the directors declared a dividend of 25/25, while at the time they were in debt in Virginia fully to that amount, as can be proved by attachments taken against the mine during that very month. They thus not only represented the mine 5000/ financially better than it was, but improperly caused it to appear on the Dividend List. Instead, also, of the produce of the mine being 200/ per week, the stamps, started in July, 1854, to July, 1855, did not yield more than 15/ per week, and from the latter date to the close of the year they did not exceed 20/ weekly. If they wish to convert these statements, he calls upon them to produce the Mint returns. We will not follow the writer through all his observations on the value of the lodes and the prospects of the mine; there may be misinformation or errors in management, but the writer concludes by enquiring how it is that the Waller Mine should be divided into 70,000 shares of 1/ each, when only 6000/ was paid for it? It is true that Dr. Chenning, from whom it was bought, was to receive 29,000 shares, but these the then agent for the company got him to waive all right to, on receiving the second 3000/. What became of these surrendered shares? The stock was not reduced by that number. We are they fairly divided among the shareholders? With respect to the Liberty Mine, Mr. Gurnham states that they might have paid a dividend, like the Waller, but they preferred a straightforward course, and laid their affairs fairly before the public. He further states that a writer in the Journal of Nov. 24 is in error in supposing the two mines to have the same lode; no ore could be more dissimilar. He considers they would have had a good mine had they not sunk their capital in expensive machinery, and high-paid mechanics, before at all developed, a common error in this State.

LOW'S PATENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ.—Sir: In your last week's Journal, I observe a statement to the effect that the result of my experiments at Rotherhithe had been a failure, and the produce nil. I beg to inform you that such is not the case; for causes over which I had no control, but which had nothing to do with the principle of the process, it was not possible that full success could attend the experiments; but these causes are now removed, and the operations will be forthwith vigorously resumed. I shall attend personally at the Gold Reduction Works, Upper Ordnance Wharf, Rotherhithe, most days during the next two months, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, when I shall be happy to see any persons who are interested in the question of gold reduction, and fully explain my process to them, so that they may judge for themselves as to its practicability.—*CWAS. LOW: Laboratory, 13, St. James's-road, Holborn, Feb. 23.*

CARBON MINING.—Sir: I beg to inform you that this mine has changed hands on terms highly advantageous to the shareholders, late experiments, upon a large scale, having incontestably proved to the purchasers the productive and commercially valuable character of its ore, and the possibility of the extraction of the gold at a remunerative profit. The Carbon proprietors still retain an interest in any profits, free of risk.—*J. B. BALCOMB, Sec.: 17, Fenchurch, Feb. 29.*

NEW DRAWING-MACHINE.—Some 30 years ago, the late Capt. Brenton stated to me his difficulties in getting the stuff up a shaft near Crebor village, where the pumping of the water was by a flat-rod from a water-wheel some distance from this shaft. I recommended such arrangements of machinery as is now stated as having been done at Devon Great Consols, by Mr. John Vigus; and as Capt. Brenton had then the management of Wheal Friendship, it may be that the idea was taken from my pencilled sketch to Capt. Brenton, but I was not aware until now that it had been tried.—*A. B.: Feb. 27.*

The remarks on Balloon Consols can only appear with the writer's name attached.

"B. M." (Warwick-street).—The mine being forfeited, the parties obtaining the lease can, if they please, form a new company; the old proprietors are answerable for the liabilities. It would be useless to sue the debtors, as, according to all accounts, they are not worth powder and shot. If the property is to be worked efficiently, an entirely new system must be adopted.

WHEAL TRELLAWNY.—Sir: I observe a paragraph in your Journal of last week relative to this mine, and, as one of the disinterested shareholders, I beg to correct an observation, which may otherwise be considered as a reflection on the ability of the superintending agent, who has brought the mine into its present favourable position. I refer to the words—"The operations are not in accordance with the London propriety." I fully concur in the necessity of having an office and a committee of management in London, so that all merchants' bills, &c., may be examined before payment, and where the reports may be regularly received, and afterwards sent to you every week for publication (so that all distant adventurers may be made acquainted with the progress of the mine), instead of being addressed, as at present, to an individual shareholder, in the event of whose absence the report cannot be opened.—*A. SHAREHOLDER: Feb. 29.*

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"An Unfortunate Scrip-holder."—We have made some enquiries respecting the proceedings of this company, and are assured that they are progressing satisfactorily, although their proceedings may not satisfy those who purchase "for the account." The directors intend, upon the earliest opportunity, publishing full particulars of their past proceedings and future prospects, and a full statement of affairs will be issued to bona fide shareholders. We are informed that the directors are using every exertion to bring the affairs of the company to a satisfactory result, and that their economical management will give every satisfaction. The experiments hitherto made, we understand, will produce the produce to be of a mercantile value, and that the apparent delay will eventually prove advantageous to those who have risked their money for investment.

GREAT CRICKEN MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Can you inform me whether Mr. Manuel has been appointed to superintend the working of these mines, or whether any other gentleman has been appointed?—*A. SHAREHOLDER: Maidstone, Feb. 23.*

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.—The present prospects of the mine are of a most encouraging nature. The reason why dividends were suspended was the shaft run together, in consequence the bottom levels were under water for some time, the ore sampling fell off from the average of 350 tons of ore per month, to 243 tons in October, and only 225 tons in November; whilst extra expenses were incurred in repairing the damage, and a large quantity of timber was required. At the meeting last week, the Chairman stated the mine, in December, had left a profit of about 600/; and in January upwards of 500/; and that the monthly profit in future would be about that sum. During the past twelve months, a new steam-engine has been purchased for 1200/; and erected, which has cost a large sum, and upwards of 100 tons of pitwork purchased, and fixed in the shaft, all of which has been paid for out of profits. During the last three years 82/ per share has been paid in dividends, and there is every anticipation that these will shortly be resumed. The mine has produced since the opening, about fourteen years since, ore to the value of 418,132. 9s. 1d.; and paid in dividends, 71,884/; besides for land damages, 4073. 10s. 10d., making a total of 75,537. 10s. 10d. The machinery is estimated to be of the value of 5000/. A new lease for 21 years has just been obtained. The present price of shares is from 135/ to 140/; with an upward tendency. A report of the mining operations will be found in the usual place.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 1, 1856.

Nothing in an essentially commercial country like England can give greater security from reckless and fraudulent speculation than a power exercised by every prudent man of business, to associate for profit and gain upon a basis of agreement in accordance with the simple dictates of common sense. All that can be said, all that can be written, *pro* and *con*, cannot add to, or take from, the truth of this premise. It is absolute; and its best defence against every assailing power is to be found in the interest which every man of probity in the country, who mingles more or less in the enterprise of life, has to support and develop its principle. It is said that a name simply inscribed presents more difficulty to the adept forger than the most unique and intricate signature; and it is evident that the plain matter-of-fact character of the bills now *in transitu*, involving the Law of Partnership, will embarrass and obstruct the versatile and fraudulent speculator more than all the restrictive and coercive principles of the existing laws. The world is beginning to recognise the salutary effects of freedom of action in its commercial relations. The two principal states of Europe, and the most civilised, have, within a few years, taken the lead in relieving their commerce from thralldom—England on the enlarged scale of Free Trade, and France in a modification of her tariff, precursory, it is to be anticipated, of further alterations in her restrictive policy; nor is it to be doubted, that had it not been for the war, unfortunately forced on the allied powers by the aggressive ambition of Russia, our own Government especially, and the continental states generally, would have, ere this, improved the advantages of peace by reforms calculated to give the most extended action to the laws that are now being enacted. Looking at the bright side of the question, and assuming that the Conference now established in Paris will result in a firm and well-founded peace, and feeling convinced that beneath such influence new ramifications of commerce will issue forth, and old ones become strengthened and extended; it is a source of gratification that we shall be prepared with a safe system of trade companionship, through which those advantages can be seized upon promptly, which will insure their use, while it guards against and prevents their abuse, and by which the *uberina fides* will be beneficially promoted through the length and breadth of the land. Community in enterprise insures continuity of employment. The first, well founded and varied through many mercantile branches by the facile medium of uniting, will infuse life into the most minute divisions, into the remotest filaments of trade; and the second, thus sustained, will induce that industry of the people in which the genius of a nation is best fostered, and from which emanate her most steady progress and useful improvement. Ingenuity once excited by a rational hope, or a certainty of reward, is persevered in until the popular mind, interested in the creation of articles of luxury, novelty, or utility, affirms the habit, and seals it with endurance.

Combination, which gives security to capital, and, therefore, commands it, will ensure, without a shadow of a doubt, a vastly increased remunerative employment to our mining population; and from this reward of their labours, for their intelligence is of no mean order, will spring energies potent to fathom mineral depths in our extensive unproved districts, to make further discoveries of those sources of wealth which have from the earliest ages to the present day impelled the progress and sustained the prosperity of the country; and more still, to effect, through science, greater improvement in the treatment and dressing of ores, in machinery, &c.; nor would it be a surprising result to find the working miner's astuteness subjected our quartz fields to a thorough exploration, and their products to a successful system of auriferous extraction, "thus gilding the callous palm with richest gold."

It is, we repeat, impossible to calculate the future benefits which will flow to our mining districts from the division and subdivision of "adventure," owing to the investment of capital thus rendered safe by the amended law of partnership. It will be a means to a great end, for employment never fails to stimulate industry, and industry elevates the moral and physical condition of man; as the absence of it leads inevitably to his social prostration. "Without the occupations of men terminate their desires, existence is a burden, and the iteration of memory is a torment."

A general consideration of the tendencies of the measures which have been brought forward, on the principle of permitting every man to make his own bargain, will show that no department of reproductive labour is

more likely to receive the full flow of advantage than Mining. Here we have industry sectioned and subsectioned through several districts, for the most part possessing a surface soil sterile and intractable; but with the substrata richly mineralised, the habits of the people thus located are, perforce, explorative, adventurous, and what is termed "mining"—habits naturally engendered by a desire of profit, or the necessity of supporting existence by labour. Assume the district, for example, to be one of the partially or totally unproved—the population of the locality set to work and effect the most promising, and, in some instances, perfectly successful trials, but owing to a want of capital they are compelled to cease their operations. Application is now made to the moneyed people, and the answer given is, "Oh! we do not wish to put all our eggs into one basket, and although we should desire to divide a certain sum by the way of investment between half a dozen young mines, we are aware that each fraction of our capital would make us liable for the whole of the debts of the mine it is applied to, and therefore we decline the responsibility."

The Cost-book System would be, doubtless, quoted in proof of limited liability, but its anomalies would be counter-pleaded, the money coffers doubly locked against the applicants, and the mines, although in themselves of inestimable value, abandoned. Thousands of acres of mineral property have remained up to this hour unexplored in our mining counties, on account of such objections alone. However, those arguments as to the risk incurred by the capitalist will soon be untenable, for the causes which have so long militated against investment in mine adventure will be totally removed by the principles of the bills now before the House of Commons for regulating the Law of Partnership.

Having on more than one occasion discussed the details of those measure, it is unnecessary now to recur to them. Their bearings have been thoroughly scrutinised; any obscurity which appeared to exist in them has been reflected upon by the greatest legal experience of the day, and effectively dissipated. No *casus omnisus* has been left unsupplied, and the public may take it for granted that when those bills shall have become the law of the land, there will be found in them no room for those misinterpretations and ingenious devices which made people hitherto so dubious and apprehensive, and which rendered the old Joint-Stock Companies' Act so objectionable. Last week, mention was made in the columns of this Journal of the manner in which the STANNARIES' COURTS would stand affected by these measures, and the opinion was recorded that none of the mining interests would suffer from their adoption; on the contrary, inasmuch as they are actually founded on the principle which made the Cost-book System so applicable to mine partnership, they must naturally conduce to the extension and prosperity of mining enterprise.

On the subject of investment, it is a source of the most intense gratification to find the improved system of management generally, and that by which the share market is regulated, resulting in such stable and lasting benefits to our community. Public confidence begins to repose on *adventure*, and the number of promising new mines on the list amply illustrate the progress which is being made in the prosperity of our mining districts. System is the bazaar of successful operations, and to that which is being perseveringly and cautiously organised throughout every department of mineral production in the United Kingdom will the moneyed interest be indebted for the best means to that end to which their energies are so unceasingly directed—viz., increase of capital, and the highest interest for its outlay.

It would be impossible to quote more satisfactory returns, as compared with other industries, than those which mining is giving even at the present moment. The prizes are many, and the interest paid on the capital expended amounts on an average to 25 per cent. We are rather speaking now far within bounds, but content ourselves with merely giving that estimate with which aspirants to mineral fortune profess they would be content, leaving to their lucky stars, *supiens dominabitur astris*, such prizes as a division of 414,000/ in ten years, on a capital of 1021/ paid, the shares on the market being actively dealt in at the present at a quotation of 405/ 10s.; a second in 256 shares, 5/ paid, commanding a market value of 590/ to 600/ per share; a third upon an outlay of a few hundreds, representing a realisable sum of something about 200,000/; a fourth on a mere bagatelle of paid-up capital, representing an available market value of 87,000/; and so on through the various phases of success.

Now, we would defy any one to take up the Mine Share List, compare its items with the statistics of any other branch of industry he may please to select, and not come to the conclusion that the allegations against mining, as an investment, are ill-founded, and recklessly made. Commerce would not be commerce, were there no risk. From the Bank of England to the tinker's budget there is, be it more or less, a risk; and the only means of decreasing it is to be found in the prudence, foresight, and integrity of the community. It has been truly said that land is the only stable security of the country,—granted, it is a tangible security, which cannot of its own nature dwindle to a "bunch," or tenuous to a "string;" but it is open in its cultivation to casualties more than mining is to failures, reverses, and disappointments, and it only pays the investor from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent., while mineral property ranges from 15 per cent. to a very elevated figure, as has been already seen. Thus do those shadows, which have frightened the souls of our moneyed powers, vanish before a little deliberation and common sense.

For the safe outlay of capital, the amended law of partnership will give all the security that the enterprising can desire. It is peculiarly adapted to the purposes and projects constituting the mining industry, which now, exercised under an improved and steadily regulated system, presents a safe, enduring, and eligible basis of investment; and success cannot well fail our "British adventure;" for, in the words of Mr. HUSKISSON, "to these advantages are joined that energy and continuity of enterprise, that perseverance and steadiness of exertion, which, even by our rivals, are admitted to belong to the English character."

In the month of August we drew the attention of the shareholders to the then position of the ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY; we then pointed out to them, that by the 37th articles of the statutes of the association, framed at Paris, by the trustees and Senor de GRIMALDI, their property would pass away from them on March 1, 1856, unless some decisive steps were taken by the proprietary to avert this loss. The time has now arrived, and if ever energetic and prompt action was required, it is wanted now; the grant, apparently, having the power to convert the whole of the property to his own use.

It would be futile here to enter into any detail of the history of the company since its formation in 1844, nor have we any desire to criticise the various managements and phases it has passed through, all these are foreign to our purpose, nor do we intend to recur to them; what we would impress upon all parties, is to abandon all differences, and by combined action endeavour to prevent one of the finest properties in Europe, on which upwards of 200,000/ of British capital has been expended, being entirely lost to those who have subscribed so vast an amount of money.

Although the capabilities of the Asturias are tolerably well known, a little recapitulation of the advantages possessed by the Asturian Mining Company may not here be inapposite. The mines, both of iron and coal, are situated in the valleys of Mieres del Camino, on the direct road to Oviedo, the capital of the province, and from thence, at no great distance, there are two shipping ports available, Aviles and Gijon, so that it will be seen there is facility for transport, as well as abundance of water power easily accessible; and on their concessions they possess lodes of lead, copper, and cinnabar; as much native skilled labour as required can be obtained at a low rate of wages. The inhabitants are temperate, the climate is healthy, and life and property is there safe, the natives of this district being devoted to industrial pursuits, and not of the choleric and hasty temperament of the inhabitants of the more southern localities of Spain. The necessities of life are plentiful, and hence the cause of the content of the people, and the cheapness of labour.

Despite these fortunate circumstances, the company has not succeeded, and in this, as well as many others we could cite (it being now too frequent an occurrence), the managements have purchased experience at the cost of the shareholders, and only when they became aware of the worth of the property could properly appreciate its value. The proprietary, seeing their capital expended without any returns, have naturally felt dissatisfied with their position, and disappointed at the lamentable results arrived at, after long years of anxious expectations and baffled hopes. At the last public meeting, according to the report issued, it would appear that a great loss had been incurred by robberies committed by the grant's own servants; dividends were promised since he has held the reins, and these have never been realised; and we cannot but strongly reiterate the fact, that unless some measures are adopted all will be sacrificed, and irrecoverably lost. To our thinking, there remains but one step to be taken. Of the two gentlemen elected to protect the interests of the British pro-

proprietary, Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM and Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE, the latter only survives; he has, no doubt, been in communication with Señor de GRIMALDI. We cannot but at present suppose otherwise than that he has done all in his power for the benefit of his constituents; it must not be expected, however, that, unless supported by them, he can act with that vigour and determination which the urgent exigencies of the case demand. We have understood he has laboured hard in their cause, and had the shareholders as firmly assisted him, they would not be in the present lamentable position; it is not, however, now too late to act, provided it be done speedily. As we before observed, Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE must be in a position to know all the facts connected with the company, since the offices have been removed from London. Let the shareholders call a public meeting, to hear what explanations he may be able to afford; and if the question is discussed dispassionately in all its bearings, we have no fear but that some solution will be arrived at, so as to prevent the property being sacrificed to those who have endeavoured to possess themselves of it, by means quite foreign to British enterprise and character.

On recurring to the subject of the late appointment of inspectors of coal mines, and to the letter of Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, which appeared in last week's Journal, we freely exonerate that gentleman from a charge of "jobbing," which we never alleged, and against which his position and character alike protect him. Our columns have borne ample evidence of our high appreciation of his talent and professional ability, and of the earnest zeal he has shown in the advancement and improvement of the profession of which he is the acknowledged head. Impressed with such feelings, it was with deep regret that we heard, week after week, reports which certainly were too widely spread, and of too serious a character, to be unheeded. Trusting that a satisfactory explanation would be given, so that the discontent consequent upon them might be allayed, we embodied these reports in our columns, carefully refraining from any expression of opinion, but merely soliciting that explanation which the exigency of the case required. To this statement we have had Mr. SMYTH's reply, which was far from satisfactory, and now, after the lapse of a month, Mr. WOOD gives us his explanation of the equivocal circumstances to which we have alluded. With every disposition to take a favourable view of anything emanating from Mr. N. WOOD, we reluctantly confess that we had hoped to have received a better explanation than appears in the letter before us; for although we believe Mr. WOOD to be incapable of "jobbing," we fear there are reasons for thinking that he has not displayed that sound judgment and discretion in making or recommending these appointments as have usually distinguished his public conduct.

Before entering into the circumstances which induce us to arrive at this conclusion, we will offer a few remarks on the manner Mr. WOOD has treated the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, and a matured and often-discussed resolution of the Craven Hotel meeting, of which he was chairman, and which required at least seven years' experience in colliery management as an indispensable requisite for the office of inspector. We need scarcely remind our readers, for it was too often repeated in our columns and elsewhere to be easily forgotten, that the brief experience of some of the original inspectors was a favourite theme with the coal owners and viewers, and strenuous efforts were made to convince the public of their unfitness for office. Both before and at the Craven Hotel meeting, as well as subsequently, this subject has been treated as a crying evil by the owners and viewers, and much eloquence and many sneers have been expended on it. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising, that on the first opportunity which occurs for testing the value of the recommendation of the meeting, the chairman should not only utterly disregard it, but attempt to justify his conduct in doing so; and it is extremely unfortunate that it should have been ignored in the instance to which we shall presently allude.

Mr. WOOD grounds his justification on the plea, that there is no such provision in the Act of Parliament, and that it was never recommended by the workmen. This is perfectly true; but it is equally true that there is nothing either in the words or spirit of the Act prohibiting the adoption of the recommendation; and as to the workmen, it never was a suggestion of theirs, nor did they ever even express their approval of it. We cannot, therefore, see anything in Mr. WOOD's explanation which is at all satisfactory on this point; and as there were numerous candidates, many of whom were doubtless as, if not more, eligible than Mr. T. EVANS, there appears to have been no overpowering necessity for his election.

We now beg to refer our readers to the Reports of the Inspectors, published in 1855, and at page 115, they will find these words—"It may create some surprise to learn that the fatal accidents amongst the 850 colliers employed at Dowlais amount to more than double the average of Great Britain." Mr. MACKWORTH continues—"Shortly after my appointment, I called the attention of the manager, among other matters, chiefly to the deficiency of the air, to the fact that fire-damp was allowed to collect in several places, that certain archings were dangerous, that the props ought to be set by special deputies, that the men were in the habit of riding up and down inclines, and that the stoppings were defective. I repeated these cautions, with others, to Mr. WALES, the underground agent, on the 25th March, 1852, and stated that more serious accidents from certain causes had occurred in the Dowlais Colliery than any other in my district." Two coroners' juries urged upon the managers of these collieries to follow the advice and instructions of the Government Inspector, but to no purpose. The work of death went on, the Inspector continued to remonstrate, but to remonstrate in vain. "These facts," says Mr. MACKWORTH, "require no comment; and it is unnecessary for me to occupy time in detailing the numerous cautions and suggestions I have made to him (Mr. JOHN EVANS, the chief manager of the Dowlais Works), both before and subsequent to the above time. It is almost needless for me to state that he has not up to the present moment carried out any of the suggestions for the safety of his workmen made by the appointed Government officer."

With this terrible picture of the Dowlais Collieries before us, let us refer to Mr. WOOD's explanation, and see if there are not some,—nay even strong grounds for the reports to which we have so often alluded. It is a well-known fact that the unwavering honesty, incorruptible integrity, and undoubted talent which Mr. MACKWORTH displayed in the performance of his onerous duties, were extremely distasteful to the coal owners of this district, and that before the passing of the recent Act a meeting was held to concert measures for his removal. A memorial to the Secretary of State failed to accomplish this object, and it was reserved for the examiners of candidates to carry it into effect. Now let us see how this has been done, and by whom Mr. MACKWORTH has been succeeded.

Instead of selecting a gentleman unconnected with the coal owners or managers, seeing that he would have to contend with a determined opposition to all suggestions for improvement, some one of great experience and high attainments, thoroughly versed in coal mining, not only as carried on in this district, but with the superior methods pursued elsewhere, so that his advice and recommendations might be strengthened and supported by the moral influence of his character,—it now appears that Mr. THOMAS EVANS has been appointed, who is reported to be a relation of the chief manager of the Dowlais Works, and whom Mr. WOOD describes as being 27 or 28 years of age, and whose sole experience in coal mining has been derived from a pupillage in the Dowlais Coal Mines, under Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. WALES, and from the brief management of a mine in the Forest of Dean.

With all possible respect for Mr. T. EVANS, and fully giving credit to all Mr. WOOD says of him, we unhesitatingly pronounce this appointment to be a most improper one; and we trust that the examiners will review all the circumstances connected with it, and reverse their unfortunate decision. For it is obvious that this gentleman has been placed in a position where the performance of his duty will inevitably be attended with such great sacrifices of feeling, and influenced by such a strong natural bias, as to render the due execution of his office almost impossible. Should he, however, rise above these feelings, and impartially administer the law by enforcing the recommendations of his able predecessor, or make suggestions of his own, as regards the great destruction of life in the Dowlais Collieries, how and with what effect will such be received by the chief manager and the viewer, under whom lately, and for some years, he has been subordinate in the very collieries? We repeat that this appointment is unfair and very impolitic, as far as this young gentleman is concerned, and we may add that it is also highly prejudicial to the interests of the miners.

Taking all the circumstances we have named into consideration, it is evident that the examiners have, unintentionally no doubt, been the unwitting tools of a party who wish things to remain as they are, and to have an Inspector, who, nursed and educated in their own collieries, and accustomed to the dangerous mode of carrying them on, would see nothing

requiring his interference on inspecting them. As far as appearances are to be relied on, this object has been accomplished; and it now remains to be seen whether the miners of South Wales are satisfied with the arrangement, and if all interested in the cause of humanity and justice will stamp this appointment with the seal of their approbation.

While it is exceedingly distressing to witness the blunders into which Government officials, and those who advocate Government patronage, and Government routine fall, from want of practical experience, and an emancipation from the red tapeism so prevalent in every department, it is highly amusing to see with what gravity the most erroneous statements are made, with a view to carry out some pet scheme. In the House of Commons recently, the Right Hon. W. MONSELL, in laying the Woolwich estimates on the table, stated that a small shell foundry, under the management of Government, was about to be established, and he anticipated that the public service would be greatly promoted by the increased facility which would thus be obtained in obtaining shells; and that there would be a great saving in cost, compared with the price paid to contractors. These anticipations, he said, had been completely realised, for shells similar to those for which the price paid to contractors had been 11l. 15s. per ton, had been produced at the Royal Arsenal, under the direction of Captain BOXER, the inventor of machinery for their manufacture, at a cost of only 6l. 6s. 8d. per ton, including a fair charge for the deterioration of plant, and for interest of the money spent on the erection of the building. Captain BOXER, in a paper on the subject, recommended that a foundry should be erected, which would produce shells as fast as they could be pushed, and their fuses supplied by the Royal Laboratory. Captain BOXER's suggestions had been submitted to Government, and it was resolved that the foundry should be at once erected; the 26,000l. asked for in the estimates was a portion of the 50,000l. which the foundry would cost. He proposed also to establish a gun foundry, for the manufacture of iron ordnance which would necessarily involve considerable expenditure, but the object was well worth the cost. Heretofore the Government manufactured their own brass guns, and depended for iron ones to contractors. Last year, when there was a great pressure for 13-inch mortars, and 68-pounder guns, the Government gave orders to the best contractors they could find, but the results showed they must no longer depend on such sources. He was ashamed to say that our iron ordnance was inferior to that of any other country in the world; the report of the commissioners to visit Belgium, France, &c., was confirmatory of this. To remove the reproach, and to effect a material saving to the country, Government would include in the estimates of this year a vote of 60,000l. or 70,000l. for the erection of a gun foundry, and in one year the whole amount would be saved.

Now, we have little hesitation in stating that the assertions contained in these remarks are not based on facts, but the whole proposition has very much the appearance of a feeler towards the perpetration of a barefaced job. The Right Hon. WILLIAM MONSELL, M.P. for the county of Lincoln, is Clerk of the Ordnance, and very naturally would look with much complacency on any move that would increase the prestige, patronage, and emoluments of his particular department. Without entering into any discussion whether an English Government ever did, or ever can, manufacture anything so well or so cheap as can be produced by fair competition, we assert, without fear of contradiction, that Captain BOXER cannot produce shells at 6l. 6s. 8d. per ton, for Welsh or Staffordshire pig-iron, quoted by us at 5l. per ton, with 1l. 6s. 8d. for remelting, without any other charge, would at once absorb the amount given as the entire cost; while there is to be taken into account the interest of capital expended on the building, wages of pattern makers, founders, labourers, Government officials, wear and tear, and depreciation of tools, machinery, and buildings. We shrewdly suspect that Captain BOXER, finding plenty of material at his command, has, in the estimates founded on his experiments, left the price of pig-iron entirely out of the question, as unworthy of notice, and thus deceives himself with the idea that he can produce for 6l. 6s. 8d. what would cost him at least 11l. 6s. 8d. per ton.

Mr. MONSELL's reference to the report of the commissioners who visited Berlin, Liege, and other places on the Continent last year, to prove that our ordnance metal is the worst in the world just goes for nothing; and in an article in the *Mining Journal* of November 24, we showed that such commission was a regular travelling job, with a view to tell the scientific world what it knew before, and what the commissioners well knew then, that whatever was contained in the report, England, if proper encouragement were given by a paternal Government, produce iron and steel from its own ores unsurpassed by Sweden, or any other part of the Continent. It is a sad thing that such one-sided views should secure the attention of Government; for if iron-works are to be established under their patronage, why not become manufacturers of boots, harness, goose quills, woollen cloth, paper, sheets, and other articles required by Government, which would secure official patronage.

The Fort Bowen Mining Company, after much buffeting about, has again set sail with a fair wind, and we hope she may reach the desired haven with better success. The proceedings of the meeting, in another column, will no doubt be read with some interest, and it must be gratifying to the directors to find that even in the eleventh hour the small knot of shareholders in attendance rallied around and supported them, by subscribing the additional capital required. We believe we may state that from the first formation of this company the highest confidence has been reposed in the board, and the unparalleled difficulties they have had to contend with must have caused them many an anxious hour, little thought of by their fellow-shareholders. It would now really seem that they have surmounted all their troubles; and we hope the time is not far distant when we shall have to congratulate them upon receiving a reward for their patience and perseverance—a reward that every shareholder must participate in. According to the last reports, the mine now appears to be thoroughly developed, and that the additional capital was only required to work it upon a large scale; at the same time, it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to know, with the machinery actually on the property, and which is expected to be in operation by this time, they are in a condition to crush about 20 tons of ore per day, which at a yield of 1 oz. to the ton would more than defray the expenses, both at home and abroad. Mining must at all times, to a certain extent, be uncertain, but the Fort Bowen now appears very likely to prove a remunerative undertaking.

The Port Royal and St. Andrew's Mining Company of Jamaica held their second annual meeting on Wednesday, and the conflicting accounts of Mr. Henry Lowry and Capt. Clemes are calculated considerably to embarrass the directors as to the course to be pursued. When mining was first commenced in Jamaica, there can be little doubt that it was done with a view of permanently benefiting the island, and the main question is if sufficient work has been done fairly to decide whether mining can be profitably carried on. Mr. Shipton stated that he had no confidence in the observations of Mr. Hovyes, who invariably attended all the Jamaica mining meetings with the cry of "Wind them up!" How far Mr. Shipton was justified in the observation we must leave our readers to consider from what has recently come under our notice, and the shareholders must judge for themselves the motives for the course pursued by Mr. Hovyes. That gentleman attended the meeting of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica last week, and was the only dissident, strongly recommending the winding-up of the concern, notwithstanding the highly favourable reports from the colony, and that a resident had sent over 1000l. to purchase the remainder of the unissued shares in the hands of the directors. But one fact is worth one hundred assertions. It is well known that for weeks past the shares of the Clarendon have been freely and legitimately dealt in at $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ premium, or 12s. 6d., 15s. to 17s. 6d. per share; so that, taking the average, Mr. Hovyes might have altogether got out of the concern at about 15s. per share. Now, on the other hand, if the plan he suggested at the meeting, of winding-up, had been adopted by the directors, looking at the balance in hand, we can state, without fear of contradiction, that at the very utmost, after paying expenses, the shareholders would not receive above 6s. per share. In returning to the Port Royal Company, the directors have only to refer to the proceedings of other foreign companies. It has on more than one occasion occurred that a superintendent gets tired of the country, and hence a reason for some excuse to be called home. We do not say it is the case with Capt. Clemes, but the explanations of Mr. Lowry at the meeting are worthy of some consideration. Capt. Clemes, we believe, is a Cornish miner, and if so, understands that levels are generally driven only 10 fms. apart, while at Silver Hill they are 35 fms. asunder, which, as Mr. Lowry observed, was calculated to mislead them as to finding the lode, and he contended at the upper level a more promising lode for copper did not exist in Cornwall. The course Mr. Lowry suggested was to drive a level between Nos. 1 and 2, when he confidently expected they would find the lode. The

favourable opinion of Mr. Lowry was confirmed by others who had visited and inspected the property. Eventually it was agreed that no decisive step should be taken until they had received the report of the Government geological surveyor, after which the shareholders should be called together and consulted as to future operations. In the mean time, the high character of the directors will no doubt be a sufficient guarantee that the interest of their fellow shareholders will be most anxiously watched.

THE NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT—No. IV.—THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my analysis of this new bill, which passed a stage in Parliament on the 25th inst., I was impressed with the necessity of exhibiting to your readers the beautiful symmetry of arrangement in its clauses, which seem to have taken their groundwork from the Cost-book System—so closely is the assimilation in many respects as to warrant this deduction of their origin. Before proceeding briefly to the comparison of the new bill with the cost-book, in its differential, distinctive, and assimilated character, I may state that it is far from my intention to enter into an erudite disquisition upon the origin or powers inherent to the Cost-book System, taking it for granted that this knowledge, and the Statutory jurisdiction in relation thereto, is vested in those interested.

To open with the memorandum of association declaratory of the company under the new bill; this bears a *fac simile* resemblance to that inserted in the cost-book, on the agreement of adventurers to work a certain sett, the sole difference being in the number of shareholders—the former requiring permissively 7, and compulsorily 21; the latter complete, with one or any unlimited number. The bye-laws adopted for the internal government of the company is lodged with the "memorandum," or, in default, takes those prescribed by the "bill." The cost-book also exacts, by custom, that the bye-laws shall be entered therein, and signed by those comprising the company. In reference to the bye-laws, of course a distinctive difference is perceptible, but of insignificant consequence in many divisions of the constitution, the advantages and defects being pretty nearly equalised. For example—the cost-book requires no public registration of its client; the adventure, no seal, no stated place of business, no declaration of its "limited" liability, or otherwise, no annual meeting, no "directors," no certificate of shares, no stamp on notice of transfer, no fees on registering the same, no interest to be charged on calls in arrears, to the delight of defaulters, no dividends but from sources of real profit, which sometimes is forgotten when a concern has to be bolstered up, or the market rigged; no annual balance-sheet, no limit of auditors, and it has no satisfactory mode of forfeiting defaulters' shares, or complete process of winding-up a bad concern, and it has no immunity from a creditor attacking a shareholder for the whole of the debts of the adventure—all of which are a *sine qua non* of the "joint-stock bill;" but, on the other hand, the cost-book is its own registry, content with a known place of business (*q.v.* always); it has, as manager, a responsible person in the capacity of purser, who, unfettered by a "committee," a body never recognised in the Statutory Courts of Cornwall, is accountable to the whole body of shareholders under and for whom he acts. It has bi-monthly meetings, and bi-monthly balance-sheets, when correctly "conducted," with the whole number of shareholders for auditors; it has a vote for each share held, provided all calls be paid up by the adventurer; a majority on questions at meetings binds the minority; it empowers each meeting to transact the ordinary two-monthly business; it forfeits shares, nominally, in default of calls, through appeal to the Statutory Courts, who condemn and sell the same; its books of accounts and registers are open to the inspection of adventurers, free of charge; its notices are individual, or none; its purser is banker; its liabilities are incurred by the purser, on behalf and under sanction of the adventurers; its proceedings of meetings are signed by those adventurers present; it has the wholesome power of preventing any "mining broker," or "dealer," or "sharebroker," from occupying an official position; it gives an adventurer the privilege of retiring from the undertaking at any bi-monthly meeting, upon payment of his proportion of the liabilities, to such period of withdrawal, when he is also entitled to claim his share of the assets of the concern, valued and paid for in the customary manner two years afterwards.

The great and paramount deficiency is a legal limited liability to extent of capital subscribed; for although an adventurer is only liable from one bi-monthly meeting to the succeeding one, at his own pleasure, still for that period he is liable for the whole debts or obligations contracted by the concern, and, moreover, it is the fault of any adventurer if his liability extends beyond such period. For the true intent and meaning of the Cost-book System is, now, and was in the aboriginal state, that each concern should adjust its balance every two months in settlement of the debts by contribution of the several partners, or that the profits or assets should also be divided amongst them at the like interval. If adventurers will admit of "laxity" in their own affairs, they must abide by the consequences, and not attempt to foist the blame on our excellent principle. Confer upon the Cost-book System the legal desideratum of limited liability; absolute forfeiture of shares at two months after non-payment of calls; stamped deeds, to prevent much of the present abuse in the assignment of shares; small fees for registering the same after payment of calls, and for giving extracts therefrom; a facile arrangement for winding-up the concern by a majority of three-fourths of the adventurers; and heavy penalties for violation of cost-book rules; and, sure, I am, it will bear comparison with any system, principle, rule, charter, or government that legislative enactment can provide, or the ingenuity of genius create. The code of rules I had intended subjoining, amalgamating the perfection of both systems, I must postpone to next week, from the length of these remarks. I conclude with one suggestion, that if it were practicable, no plan of operation could better secure the interests of cost-book adventurers, than that of a compulsory publication in the *Mining Journal*, or some other gazette, of the two monthly balance-sheet of their affairs, in the form exhibited in my last communication.

W. VERNON VENABLES.

Devon-street, Hammersmith-gate, Feb. 29.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions, held at the secretary's (Mr. Henry Whitworth) chambers, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, the chief inspector (Mr. R. B. Longridge) submitted a report of the proceedings of himself and the sub-inspectors during the past month; the following few extracts therefrom have been furnished us:—"There have been 191 visits made to members of the association, and 563 boilers inspected. Of these 10 have been found in a dangerous state, from the following causes—viz.: 4 from defects or corrosion of plates and angle iron, 3 from defects in construction, 2 from over-pressure, 1 from injury arising from deficiency of water. In 5 other boilers the furnaces have been injured from deficiency of water, but are not considered dangerous at their ordinary working pressure. Of the engines, 53 have been indicated, showing, in some instances, great waste of steam, attributable to errors in the valves. There have been no explosions in boilers under our inspection, but on the 4th inst. a fatal explosion occurred at Wigan, at Messrs. Taylor's mill, the cause of which I investigated at the request of the coroner, and on the 12th inst. gave evidence at the inquest held on the body of one of the sufferers." The chief inspector, in his report, then proceeds to dwell at great length on the causes which, in his opinion, led to this unfortunate occurrence at Messrs. Taylor's works, but as the particulars have not been furnished to us, we are unable to enter into details.

COAL.—It is estimated that the extent of the Cumberland coal field, including Westmorland and Yorkshire, has an area of some 200 square miles. It has been worked for a lengthened period, and does not yet give any signs of exhaustion. But the Cumberland coal field is one of the smallest, both in extent and thickness, for it is only 1-60th of the whole area of coal in the British isles; and while its workable thickness is only some 17 feet, the several seams of the South Wales coal field are 100 feet thick, the thickness of the Lancashire coal is 150 feet, and in some of the Scotch coal fields there is a workable thickness of 200 feet. It has been calculated that the single magnificent coal field of South Wales, of 1200 square miles, would supply England with fuel for at least 2000 years, after the whole of our English mines were worked out. After that, I fancy you begin to breathe a little more freely, but a tithe has not yet been told, for to the British coal fields of 12,000 square miles, you may add for the rest of Europe 10,000, for British North America 18,000, and for the United States of America the really astonishing extent of 113,000 square miles, almost untouched, and the whole together, as yet, yielding only about one-half of what the British islands are doing alone. Besides

an immense coal range on the eastern coast of Australia, the extent of which is unknown, may reach beyond all conception, and the importance of which in the future history of our race may come to be truly marvellous.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 27.—There is nothing remarkable this week to notice in the mining market, which is at present rather dull. East Pool, last Monday, declared a dividend of 2*l*. 10*s*. per share. West Damsel remains stationary at about 70*l*. East Wheal Rose shares have somewhat declined, yet there is no doubt that the sales of ore will steadily increase. Cargill shares are flat. Increased attention, however, has lately been drawn to this lead district, and two or three of the small mines surrounding East Wheal Rose are likely to resume working. Many South Wheal Ellen shares have lately changed hands, at 7*l*. and upwards. A valuable discovery is reported in Great Consols, Gwennap, in which sett there is a considerable extent of unexplored ground.

At a recent meeting of Wheal Seton adventurers, an auditor was appointed, at a salary of 1*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. per month, "to authenticate the accounts at the close of every two months." If such a course were adopted in mines generally, it would no doubt be the means of preventing much improvident expenditure. The loose way in which the business of most mines is conducted affords a needy or roguish pursuer a fine opportunity for replenishing his pockets at the expense of the adventurers. Those who are in the habit of frequently attending mine accounts know well that the merchants' bills and accounts generally are not looked into by the adventurers as they ought to be. There is a vast difference in mine managers: some will carry on the work with much greater economy than others; and, if possible, some means should be devised not only to properly verify the accounts, but to place a check upon extravagant and uncalled-for expenditure in materials and management generally. Mining adventurers would find it to their advantage if they appointed invariably a vigilant committee to see that their money is not wasted.

The new bill for regulating partnerships will, in all probability, receive such modifications, or additional provisions, as will place companies—formed on that system for mining purposes, in Cornwall and Devon—under the jurisdiction of the Court of Stannaries. Immediately on the printing of the new bill, the Vice-Warden communicated with Mr. Michael Williams, one of the Members for West Cornwall, who called the attention of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in a special manner, to the probable effect of the measures as regards the mining interests of Cornwall and Devon. The promoters of the bill signified that they were ready to consider any suggestion that might be made to them on the subject; and, with that object, the Vice-Warden was invited to communicate his views to Mr. Lowe, by whom the bill was introduced, for which purpose he went to town immediately at the close of the sittings of the Stannaries Court last week. It is understood that the desire of the Vice-Warden is not only to exempt cost-book mines from the operation of the new Act, but also to include within the jurisdiction of his Court those mining companies which may be formed in accordance with its principles and provisions. Joint-stock companies hitherto formed in Cornwall for mining purposes have signally failed, as it was found that they had great difficulty in obtaining the necessary credit from merchants. Under the improved provisions of the new measure, it is probable that some joint-stock companies will be formed for mining in Cornwall; but the general feeling is so strongly in favour of the Cost-book System, that it is likely some time must elapse before the joint-stock companies will be favourably regarded; their success, however, will soon dispel any prejudice that may at first exist against them. Should such companies be formed, as the new Joint-Stock Bill stands at present, they could not sue, or be sued, in the Court of Stannaries; but legal proceedings in respect of them would have to be taken before the Court of Chancery, the Court of Bankruptcy, or the Courts of Common Law at Westminster. This circumstance alone would operate very much to their prejudice in Cornwall, and it will be of considerable advantage to such companies to have provisions included in the new bill which will have the effect of bringing them within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court. For the kingdom generally the new measure is unquestionably a most important one; and it will, there is no doubt, have the effect of engaging a large amount of additional capital in industrial enterprises.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 28.—The anxiety existing with regard to the result of the negotiations for peace now being conducted at Paris, and the failures amongst some large ship-builders, have had a somewhat depressing influence on the iron trade generally. The reports from the iron-producing districts in these counties, afford sufficient evidence of the fact, that so far as Yorkshire and Derbyshire are concerned, the depression is not so much felt as in Staffordshire. The first-class manufacturers of finished iron are tolerably well employed, though the orders for the past month have not come up to a general average. The affairs of the United States, though not of a warlike aspect, have somewhat influenced the receipt of orders. There is less demand for sheets and plates than bars. The iron trade, like all other branches of commerce, is influenced by the uncertainty existing as to the question of peace or war. No reaction is anticipated until the result of the conference is known.

The apprehensions of a rupture with the United States are rapidly diminishing. The commerce of America has received a great impulse from the news of a probable European peace, and this circumstance has imparted a little activity to the steel trade.

The coal trade remains pretty much in the same state as we have reported it for the last few weeks. Notwithstanding the very large increase in the importation of the mineral into the southern and metropolitan markets, very large quantities remain on the pit banks, and the markets are reported to be well stocked. In South Yorkshire some of the colliers have been put on short time; and, for the period of the year, the coal trade of Yorkshire was never known so inactive. The mildness of the weather and the general condition of manufacturers do not encourage the hope of an early improvement.

The half-yearly report of the South Yorkshire Railway Company presents several interesting features in connection with the development of the minerals in the South Yorkshire coal-fields. The first six months of the past year, being the only half-year preceding the one just closed within which the company has worked independently of the Great Northern contract, gave a produce, from minerals, of 12,147*l*. while the present has yielded 20,090*l*. The supply of the Great Northern coal has increased from 145,070 tons to 219,717 tons. The company's coal trade with Camden Town is increasing; and a regular coal traffic with the Eastern Counties Railway to the east, through Peterborough, and with the district of the South-Eastern Railway, through Guildford, has been established. The supply of coal from the new pits opened, and the increased activity of the older workings, is now much more than equal to the demand. The dividend recommended is 3½ per cent. per annum.

A railway tyre and axle company has just been formed at Rotherham, which is expected to afford employment to upwards of 200 hands when in full working operation.

A very melancholy accident occurred, on Friday, at a new colliery, the property of Mr. R. Barrow, at Spital, near Chesterfield, which has resulted in the loss of one life, and the narrow escape of two others. Very large pumping apparatus had been placed down the shaft, to overcome the great quantity of water with which the pit is inundated: as three of the men were working at the bottom, a large quantity of liquid earth burst in upon them from an old unworked shaft, close to where they were employed, and in a short time it rose several yards, and completely suffocated one of the men, whose body has not yet been discovered. The other two men, one of whom was for a few moments immersed overhead, succeeded in making their escape by climbing up the pipes in which the pumps worked. During the cessation of pumping, the water increased about 14 yards, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in extracting the body.

A patent signal bell, for signalling up and down colliery shafts, inclines, from distant places and works, railway stations, or through tunnels, has recently been introduced and patented, by Messrs. Gulliver and Goldthorpe, of Barnsley. The signal is a great improvement over the clumsy ones at present in use, and from the neatness of its construction and adaptation for any position, there is every prospect of its coming into general use. In the numerous collieries in the neighbourhood in which it has been introduced it has given great satisfaction, the simplicity of its me-

chanism, certainty of action, and evident durability, rendering it all that could be desired.

My attention has been drawn to your quotations of the price of lead. I know it to be far from your wish to quote a price which is not correct, or which may mislead the public, but in several cases your quotations have been higher than the market price. For instance, in the last Journal you quote English pig 26*l*. 10*s*. to 27*l*. Now, I believe the highest price that has been made this year on the London market was the Lead Company's sale of 800 pigs last week—refined, at 26*l*.; common, 25*l*. This is a matter of importance to the smelters in Derbyshire, as their ore standard is fixed by the London price, as given in your Journal; and when that price is quoted 1*l*. per ton above what can really be obtained on the market, they are placed in a very awkward position. In the same paper, 25*l*. is given as the price at Liverpool, which is the same as the Derby price. I hope your informants will set this matter right, either by quoting the exact price of the sales of the week, or else by giving in two lines—"English pig, refined," and "ditto, not refined." These remarks embody the opinion of the smelters of the county.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

FEB. 28.—Prices followed the quotations of London Funds this week, and a fair business was done, the fluctuations were unimportant, and the feeling was one of confidence in the result of the pending negotiations. The Share Market was well maintained, and there was a considerable business done; railways maintaining a high figure, consequent on the favourable reports; Dublin and Wicklow shares, however, were slightly weaker. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 91; New 3 per Cents, 91½; Hibernian Bank, 31½; Royal Bank, 20; British and Irish Steam, 32½; City of Dublin Steam, 57½; Dublin and Glasgow Steam (ex div.), 39; National Insurance, 26½; Patriotic Insurance, 8; Consumers' Gas, 8½; Mining Company of Ireland, 13½; Wicklow Copper, 32½; Cork and Bandon Railway, 8½; Belfast Junction, (ex div.), 42½; Dublin and Wicklow, 5½; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 13½; Great Southern and Western (ex div.), 51½; Killarney Junction, 8; Midland Great Western, 50; Newry and Warrenpoint, 4½.

The petition for the winding-up of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company, to which I alluded in one of my late letters, was heard before the Master of the Rolls, on Friday and Saturday, when the merits and demerits of the case were freely and at great length discussed by the respective counsel. The case occupied the attention of the Court for two days, and resulted in a decision in favour of the directors. The petition was nearly a fac-simile of those presented in previous cases, and no doubt it was thought that the same result would be obtained, but in this instance the directors showed fight, and completely overturned the arguments urged by the petitioner, he not having the books or other documents to support any of the allegations made; it is not for me to say whether on the production of the books the petitioner's case would be proved or not, but the matter seems to have been hurried on too quickly for a hearing, and before access was got to the books which formed the material evidence in support of the statements put forward. The petition stated that the rules of the cost-book had not been complied with—that no statement of accounts had been presented since October, 1853, when a balance of over 2000*l*. remained to credit of the company, that balance being now reduced to 700*l*.; that the market had been rigged, giving the shares a fraudulent value, that the mines had long ceased to be worked, and putting forward other statements tending to show that this undertaking was a complete bubble. In answer to this petition, an affidavit was made by Mr. Larchin, one of the directors, disproving the terms of the petition, admitting that the directors had been deluded by Henry Gibson, alias Howard, stating that there was still a manager at the mines, who, however, was doing his business for nothing, and protesting against the winding-up of the company. The Master, in giving his charge, bore strongly on the impropriety of presenting such a petition without corroborative evidence, and finally made his order, which will compel the directors to work efficiently, or wind-up the undertaking without further delay; it is to this effect:—The directors who had filed affidavits undertaking that the petitioner and Mr. Larchin should have access to and permission to inspect and take extracts from the books, the petition to stand over for the present, to enable the directors to continue the working of the mines, or discontinue it with the consent of the shareholders, if a public meeting were held for the purpose; in the latter case, leave to be given to file affidavits to have the affairs of the company wound-up without delay; and the petitioner having made charges which were untrue, the petitioner to pay to the directors the cost of appearing, the Master taxing those costs to have regard to the fact that the case had been under hearing for two days.

The meeting of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company was held a few days since, when, after a good deal of stormy discussion, the report and statement of accounts were adopted; and a vacancy having occurred in the direction, Mr. Dargan was unanimously elected a director, he having finished his arrangements with the company as their contractor, and now possessing one-third of the company's shares. The directors, in their report, after alluding to the opening of the line to Wicklow, expressed the satisfaction which they felt at the improving condition of the traffic, and in the prospects generally, the only exception to that satisfaction being the difficulty of coming to any amicable arrangement with the Kingstown Company, who are, it is stated, interposing obstacles of a technical character, and of such a nature as will most likely require legal interference to adjust them. This is much to be regretted, as we are all aware of the evil effects produced by companies of this kind coming into hostile collision, ruining the respective shareholders by engaging in expensive law-suits, which frequently complicate the question at issue, rather than simplify them, and eventually they are often left to arbitration, a course which could and ought in the first instance be adopted while any friendly relations exist, and before they result in determined and ruinous rivalry. Of what use is it to have the transactions of the past recorded if we do not profit by the lessons which they bear, and gain wisdom therefrom? And with the examples set by English and other railways before our eyes, can we do aught than deplore that differences of any serious nature should exist between companies having nearly identical interests? for it is better for all parties to give way a little and merge differences, than carry on a harassing warfare, which can produce no good, but much disorder.

The meeting of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway was held to-day, when a good report and statement of accounts were presented: the nett profit on the half-year's working was 15,842*l*. being an increase of 4867*l*. over the same period in 1855; this will allow the payment of a dividend of 4½ per cent., leaving a balance to be carried to the next half-year.

An action was brought, this week, against the Britannia Insurance Company for refusing to pay the amount of a policy of insurance which lately became due, on the ground of non-compliance with the rules of the company. Contrary to all expectation, a verdict was given against them, but it is rumoured that a motion will be made to have a new trial.

According to promise, I will now endeavour to give you some account of the origin and progress of a company, the establishment of which has been productive of the best results to this country, in opening up its riches, and inviting attention to its great mineral character. The Mining Company of Ireland is, and has always been, a truly national undertaking, and it is impossible to estimate the immense benefits which, as a medium of industry, it has been conferring on the people for the last 30 years, giving employment, as it does, to over 10,000 individuals. I feel a pride in drawing attention to this company, because, from the commencement, it has been managed in a manner highly creditable to those who have had the conduct of its affairs, and its present success is not attributable to any of those sudden and fortunate hits so common in mining, but to the steady and untiring perseverance which has been maintained throughout, notwithstanding the many losses the company had to suffer, and the many periods of depression it had to pass through before it reached that prosperity which it is now enjoying, and which I sincerely trust may continue to crown the efforts of those engaged in the promotion of its interests.

On Feb. 5, 1824, a committee consisting of 20 gentlemen was appointed to take into consideration the practicability of working mines in Ireland by a joint-stock company; and to show the energy which characterised their proceedings, in less than two months after they presented their report, stating that a bill had been framed and read a first time in Parliament, giving the company an Act of Incorporation (this received the Royal Assent in the following June), that of the 20,000 shares, to which subscriptions were limited, a deposit of 10*s*. per share was paid on 19,653; and after alluding to the means which had been adopted for procuring

the necessary information as to the mineral character of Ireland, the following paragraph appears:—

"From these and other sources information has been derived such as, in the judgment of your committee, leaves no room for rational doubt that the advantageous working of the coal and metallic mines with which Ireland abounds is a practicable measure; that such an undertaking, conducted with adequate capital, judiciously and skilfully applied, could scarcely fail to remunerate as a commercial speculation; while, as an agent of national prosperity, it is impossible to estimate the magnitude of its results."

From the foregoing extract it can be readily seen what the opinion of the committee was, and keeping in view the motto adopted by the company, of "Industry, Economy, and Perseverance," that opinion has been borne out to the fullest extent. The Company's Act of Incorporation contains some important provisions: it enacts that "the company shall sue, and be sued, in the name of their secretary;" and that "when a proprietor transfers his shares to another person, his responsibility ceases, and he shall not be accountable for subsequent acts or proceedings of the company;" this is an important clause, and different from other companies, where the responsibility lasts for three years. A deed of co-partnership, embodying the protecting clauses in the bill, provides "That the directors will be responsible in the first instance; that they shall not be empowered to borrow money, and that every proprietor shall have full liberty on forfeiting, for the benefit of the company, the amount of his deposits to withdraw his name from the concern, and be released from future responsibility."

I will endeavour, in the course of this notice, to give the several mines worked by this company, the amount, as far as practicable, expended on each, whether still worked, and if not, when abandoned. I shall continue these remarks as opportunity offers.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

FEB. 27.—In spite of the prompt conclusion of a truce, which looks so much like the sincere desire of all parties to conclude peace, the money market is very dull. Railway securities, however, are evidently recovering the standing they should occupy in the public favour; their value as investments is becoming daily more apparent. Their superiority, therefore, as an investment is gradually forcing itself upon the attention of the public, and it is to be hoped this valuable property will henceforth be free from the unreasonable depreciation to which it has been subjected. The discount bank, *comptoir d'escompte*, which appears to have done good service to the trade of France in the late trying times, has determined upon doubling its capital, raising it to 40,000,000 of francs, by the emission of 40,000 new shares, at 550 francs each; the additional 50 francs to go to form a reserve fund, which will about equal the amount retained from original shareholders for like purpose. The Comptoir General, which is not precisely a discount bank, nor an exchange mart, such as Robert Owen sought to establish years ago in the Gray's Inn-road, has had a meeting of shareholders, and published its balance-sheet. It is, perhaps, a combination of discount and exchange bank, with the objectionable features of both eliminated, and might, probably, with slight modifications, be advantageously introduced in London. One thing is certain, that it is a very successful undertaking, having been established some eighteen years, and pays the shareholders 20 per cent.

In the Paris metal market there has been no important movement; the dull season has passed, and iron is in great demand, although the prices have met with no increase. Some large purchases are said to have been made at 380 francs to 385 francs the 1000 kilos. English, Welsh, and Scotch pig and rolled iron stand at last week's quotations. English sheet-iron is priced at 660 francs to 680 francs the 1000 kilos; while French ditto is at 500 francs to 540 francs. Ardennes sheet has risen again.

Coals are still dear, although the consumers here delude themselves with the vain hopes that they will fall. In the whole length and breadth of the department of the North mining engineers are busily sounding for black diamonds. The *Industrie* states that in the circle of Bethune the searches have been crowned with success. A capital coal, *demi gras*, has been hit upon, and two pits to work it set in full operation. At Oignies, circle of Carvin, a coal, *maigre*, has been found, and is now being worked. It is stated to be far superior to that known as *hexe* Conde. In spite of these statements, coal is dear and scarce, and likely to continue so, notwithstanding the weather. I am convinced if one or two of our coal-owners were to unite, form a depot in Paris, and appoint a proper agent, taking care to organise a regular and economical system of carriage, they might do a capital trade here. Colliers sailing from Newcastle might unload at Havre, and the coals be brought up by rail, on the Rouen line, or by barges, towed by steam, which could be drawn up the Canal St. Denis to the ordinary wharves. As a case in point, one of my friends, a large manufacturer of coarse pottery, was induced last week to try English coal, at 51 francs per ton, whereas he had previously paid for French coal 53 francs per ton. He thus effected a saving of 2 francs per ton on prime cost, which no sympathy with French coalmasters can compensate. At the first trial, the fireman, ignorant of the nature of English coal, used the same quantity as he had been accustomed to employ of French fuel, and found the fire too fierce. He next used just half the quantity, finishing off with wood, to clear the goods. Here was a second, and very considerable economy, which greatly pleased the master. Nor was this all; the coal burnt so clean, giving off but very little smoke, making but little ash, and no clinkers, that both master and men were highly gratified, and will, probably, henceforth use only English coal, even should its price be augmented.

To return, however, to the metal market, from this digression, to a subject, probably, as interesting to your readers. Copper, in Paris, has fallen—Russian to between 327 francs to 340 francs; English ditto to between 325 francs to 325 francs; Lake Superior to 325 francs; Australian to between 325 francs to 326 francs; Chili (rough) to between 262 francs to 295 francs; Elba to between 320 francs to 322 francs; sheet copper to between 315 francs to 320 francs; red ditto, the same as the two previous weeks, 340 francs to 345 francs. Tin, English, stands as before, between 327 francs to 330 francs; Straits at 340 francs to 357 francs; Banca, 345 francs. Zinc, Silesian, 65 francs; Vieille Montaigne, 70 francs, and 80 francs rolled. Lead, sheet—Spanish, 70 to 71 francs, rolled, 78 francs; French, 69 francs to 71 francs; German, 71 francs to 72 francs. A French inventor appears to have discovered a process which may be of utility to metal manufacturers, but which, with that peculiar wrongheadedness that is sometimes common to inventors, as well as to other men of genius, he persists in applying to a most useless purpose. His evident good faith and earnestness, together with the intrinsic merits of the process, not the application, have induced one of the editors of the *Siecle* to notice him in the *Revue Industrielle*. The inventor fancies he has discovered a mode of constructing railways cheaply, by avoiding the necessity of tunnels, cuttings, and steep gradients, and which consists in the use of soft iron rails, which yield to the pressure of indented driving-wheels. He thus arrives at the worn-out and exploded rack-and-pinion system. The suggestion may be novel and ingenious; probably, that is all that can be said of it. The rails being once indented, it becomes necessary to restore them to their former state. To effect this, the inventor proposes to roll them by the action of the wheels of the carriage; but to do so he was obliged to seek for a cheap hard metal capable of rolling the rails. This was out of his power to discover; but, in lieu thereof, he hit upon a plan of cheaply hardening all metals, and herein lies the pith of a most important invention. The inventor hardened metal, of which he seemed to think so little, was found on trial to resist the action of a well-tempered file, before which needles, scissors, and even razors, gave way. Should this process be found to answer, and capable of being worked on a large scale, there can be no doubt that some English steel goods manufacturers will be only too happy to make it worth the while of the inventor to give up his rack-and-pinion railway scheme, and stick to his case hardening.

While upon the subject of inventors, I may mention the case of Mr. Goodyear, certainly the contemporaneous inventor with Mr. Thomas Hancock of sulphurised rubber (you will excuse your correspondent not using the common term, Vulcanised, which appears nonsensical, and far inferior to Plutonised; for certainly the chief of the *Dies inferni* ruled far more sulphurous realms than the deluded blacksmith). It is stated that companies formed here to work his numerous patents have not yet worked in such manner as to pay dividends to shareholders; that his cautious combs have fallen into bad odour, in consequence of their giving a most offensive odour, such as may be smelt at low tides near Blackfriars Bridge, when worn in the head—and, I presume, they are not to be worn else-

where. *Certes*, a lady redolent of the perfumes of *cloves* will not attract admirers either in the *salle de bal* in the *Chausée d'Antin*, nor yet in a *guinguette* at the *Barrière*. Lastly, Mr. Goodyear is stated to have made a most unfortunate bargain, so far as he was concerned, with one of his own countrymen, who was too 'cute' for him, and who was sent over as clerk in charge of American goods to the London Exhibition of 1851. This fortunate *hard case*, I believe he would be called in the States, has succeeded in making a good thing out of the license *d'exploiter* he obtained from the inventor, who, like all of his caste, appear to be *exploités* by others, without much benefit to themselves. Oh, inventors! when will you learn wisdom?

A Platina Mine has been discovered at Apponague, in Cayenne, five days' journey from the gold mine of Arataye. An extensive company, for promoting the working of minerals in France, is in course of formation; it is to be under French, English, and Belgian directors, and to be called the *Credit Houillier et Metallurgique*. Notwithstanding the pressure of public business, the Emperor, on Monday, received a deputation of the leading promoters of the undertaking.

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.

Without wishing to lay claim to any special spirit of prophecy, we cannot help referring with some degree of self-satisfaction to our predictions recorded some years ago, when the iron ores of Nova Scotia were first brought under our notice. For a long period of years we had been accustomed to regard the northern countries of Europe as the only favoured regions which could furnish forth those higher qualities of iron, smelted with wood fuel, which have become so essential to many branches of our manufacturing industry. When the characteristics of the Nova Scotia ores had become known, through the analyses of several eminent scientific men, it only required a simple process of inductive reasoning to arrive at the conclusion that these rich and pure ores, when treated with charcoal, must necessarily produce iron of a very high quality. The truth now appears to be, that nothing superior is anywhere to be found; and this fact, long known to many persons in the trade, has now been brought convincingly home to Her Majesty's Government, by a long series of trials and experiments, carefully conducted, under the direction of the authorities of the War Department. The failure of our heavy guns and mortars, both by sea and land, on many occasions during the last campaign, attracted attention to the material of which they were composed, than which, we believe, nothing could be worse. So far from the fresh supplies proving superior to the old, we have reason to believe that they have been going from bad to worse; and, to remedy the evil, the Government at length conceived the idea of establishing a cannon foundry of their own.

In order to ensure adequate supplies of an improved material, a commission of practical men was sent to various places on the Continent, but without success. Fortunately, however, a considerable quantity of Nova Scotia charcoal iron happened to be on hand in this country, and having been purchased by the War Department, was tested in the manner, and with the results, above mentioned. The superior excellence of the material having been ascertained, reference was made to the colonial authorities to learn the capabilities of the mines for furnishing large quantities, and upon this point we understand the reports and information are most satisfactory. The result is that Her Majesty's Government have determined for the future to manufacture their own ordnance, and have contracted with the Acadian Iron Company for a certain annual supply, for the use of the foundry and gun factory about to be established in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following weekly statement, to Feb. 25, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal orders for rails, castings, machinery, &c., known by him to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

In the Cleveland District of Durham—Large quantities of socket-pipes for London; rails, chairs, fish-plates, &c., for the Continental, American, and Indian railways; also, gas and water castings for different parts of England. At Sheffield—A large cast-iron tank for Hastings. At Nottingham—1½ miles main water-pipes, a steam-engine, pumps, &c., for Glasgow—40 tons gas-pipes for Ireland. [Heaton.]

NEW ORDERS.
4000 yards large water-pipes for Montreal.
Castings for improvement in sewerage at Chorley.
A turning lathe, &c., for Edinburgh.
A single lift gas-holder, with cast-iron columns, for Stalybridge.
A steam-engine, mills, lathes, and wheels, for London.
150 tons service rails for Aberdeen.
A pumping engine for London.

PERSPECTIVE ORDERS.
New railways in Greece, South America, and Austria.
Quantities of large water-pipes for Bombay.

THE IRON TRADE.—"Ironmaster," in to-day's *Worcester Journal*, says:—"There is no improvement either in the demand for or price of pig-iron since I last wrote. There has been some sales, both of mine and cinder pigs, during the week, but at such rates as were not expected at Christmas. As I before said, the giving way in the price of pigs ought not to affect the price of wrought-iron, and unless there be a reduction of price in pig-iron, in addition to the rates now ruling, it is impossible for the trade to reduce at the preliminary meeting, which will be held on the 27th. I am quite aware that at no period was there so much pig-iron produced as at this time; I am also aware that the falling off in the foundry trade has caused the pig-iron makers to press sales, and the stocks to increase a little; still, the stocks of pig-iron are not heavy, either in Staffordshire, Wales, or Scotland. When peace is a reality, we shall soon feel the effect of the removal of the restrictions placed on the export of iron to the north of Europe; when money is released from war prices, we shall find that sanitary improvements will take far more iron than all the guns, shot, and shells, which have been such a great item of manufacture during the last two years. Canada orders will be coming in during the month, and from the low state of the stocks there and in America, a better demand must take place; nor must it be forgotten, in looking to the requirements of the coming quarter, that our stocks of wrought-iron throughout the United Kingdom were never known to be lower. We are aware that iron merchants always take a time of high prices for emptying their warehouses. Of course, you will have noticed the fall of prices in Scotland, but I do not consider that we are at all affected by such an occurrence. Staffordshire is a pig-iron consuming and not a selling district; whatever is sold in Staffordshire, from our inland position, is consumed, and not sent away. On the contrary, Scotland uses but a portion of what she produces, and sells thousands of tons per month which have never been produced; scrip is the medium of exchange, and forms as much a means of speculation and gambling as that of stocks in London; and this scrip is quite as sensitive, for the telegraph keeps the 'bulls' and 'bears' of London and Glasgow in continual motion. Looking at all the circumstances of the day, I am inclined to think that the exertions which will be made to prevent alteration in prices for the next quarter will be successful.

THE MINERS OF SCOTLAND, AND THE NEW SPECIAL RULES.—The colliers and miners of Scotland have been holding meetings for the purpose of supporting the miners now on strike against the Masters' Special Rules, now being issued as the law of the land for colliers and miners. The workmen allege that it is impossible to prevent themselves, under these rules, either being indebted to the masters, or being little out of prison, since, for the breaking any of the rules, the workers are liable either to a penalty of 2l. or 3l., for they are so framed that, if the operative does not break the first clause, he would be liable in the past. Between 2000 and 3000 workmen assembled at Cowdree, in Fifeshire, and passed a resolution that they would support their brethren on strike, and, if necessary, come out themselves. All the meetings seem to have been very harmoniously conducted.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. NICHOLAS WOOD.—Mr. N. Wood, the eminent colliery writer, of Hutton Hall, has been entertained at a public dinner, by his neighbours, when a very large and respectable company assembled, under the chairmanship of the Rev. J. S. Nichol, rector of Hutton-le-Hole. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, "The health of Mr. Nicholas Wood" was proposed by the Chairman, who referred to the great efforts which had been made by Mr. Wood on behalf of the sanitary, social, and intellectual improvement of the neighbourhood with which he was more immediately connected. The toast was drunk with great cheering, and Mr. Wood replied, in a speech characterised alike by good taste and public feeling. Among the other toasts, "Success to the Hutton Coal Company," was proposed by Mr. G. Johnson, responded to by Mr. N. Wood, who followed his reply by proposing the health of "The Chairman," "Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines," was proposed by Mr. Wood, and acknowledged by Mr. M. Dunn; "Success to the coal trade," was proposed by Mr. J. Wales, viewer at Hutton, and responded to by Mr. Elliot.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in March is 802,508l.; making the total for the quarter, 2,512,677l.

THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Week ending Feb. 23: Number of omnibuses at work, 302; average number running daily, 295; receipts, 5061l. 15s. 6d.; average per omnibus for seven days, 17l. 3s. 4d. Remarks: Very cold weather.—A. G. CHURCH, Sec.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

The number of pumping engines reported by *Leas's Engine Reporter* for the month of January is 21. They have consumed 1391 tons of coal, and lifted 11,000,000 tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 45,000,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of a bushel of coals weighing 94 lbs. The following have exceeded the average duty:—

Mines.	Engines.	Length of stroke in the cylinder.	Load in lbs.	Load per square inch on piston.	Strokes per minute.	Coal in bushels.	Mill lifted 1 bushel of coals, 94 lbs.	Do. consuming 1 bushel of coals, 94 lbs.
Great Work	Leoda's 60 in.	9-0	53,688	14-7	7-6	2350	61-8	74
North Pool	50 in.	8-4	23,847	20-2	5-0	1272	43-3	54
East Pool	60 in.	9-75	52,061	15-0	3-6	1080	46-2	55
Son. Wh. Frances	Marriott's 75 in.	11-0	75,018	14-7	3-3	1982	54-2	65
Perran St. George	60 and 100 in.	9-0	40,587	12-7	3-9	1632	53-1	63
East Wheel Rose	Penrose's 85 in.	10-0	92,121	14-6	4-0	2682	56-2	67

Engines' Names.—Great Work, P. Roberts; North Pool, Sims and Son; East Pool, J. West; South Wheel Frances, T. James; Perran St. George, Sims and Son; East Wheel Rose, Hoeking and Loom.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. Lee Stevens: Doors or apparatus for regulating the supply of air to steam-boilers and other flues and furnaces.—H. Holford, Mr. Mason: Machinery or apparatus for compressing metals, and for manufacturing all kinds of metallic rivets, bolts, or similar articles.—J. Mash: Working the valves of steam-engines.—J. Kinniburgh: Moulding or shaping metals.—T. B. Turton, J. Root: Buffer, bearing, and draw springs.—H. Render: Lubricating material.—T. Hunt: Connecting of the rails or metals generally used on railways.—F. Preston: Machinery for rolling and shaping metal.—C. R. Moate: Improvements in securing and sustaining rails of railways.—C. C. Joubert, L. A. Bordier: Motive-power engines.—B. Burleigh: Improvements in certain parts of the permanent way of railways.—G. Napier, J. Miller: Mode of driving and applying power to the propulsion of vessels.—J. Inshaw: Pressure-gauge.—F. Prestage: Locomotive engines.

IMPROVED SCREW PROPELLER ENGINE.—The Messrs. Morton and Hunt, of Glasgow, have recently patented an entirely new description of marine steam engine, particularly well adapted to the screw propeller, and denominated by them "the parallel action 2 crank marine engine." In these engines the cylinders are placed with their axes parallel to the principal shaft, the pistons working longitudinally with the vessel. By placing the cylinder as close as convenient to the shaft, and the additional space being filled with the details of the working gear, the greatest possible compactness is obtained. The chief peculiarity in this engine is the form of the shaft, which has two cranks, forged upon it at right angles, nearly to its axis; the elongated pistons to any power, but should the pressure become greater than that of the cranks stand out from diametrically opposite points, giving the name, from this zig-zag form, of the 2 crank. It serves for both cylinders and air pumps, and would serve for additional cylinders, were they necessary and properly arranged. The crank is forged in a single solid piece, and is much less costly than a shaft with two double cranks, as constructed in the usual manner. On the crank is a lever piece, or elongated tubular boss, fitted with brasses to work loosely on the cross piece, and having four arms or levers standing out at right angles. Two of these arms are longer than the others, and are connected by ball and socket joints to the connecting rods of the two cylinders, while the two shorter arms are connected to those of the two air pumps. The arrangement of these engines are extremely convenient, and, as compared with ordinary ones of equal powers, the great saving in space is at once apparent. The shaft is self-balanced, owing to the peculiar form of crank, and can consequently be driven at a higher speed than common engines, without increasing the vibration of the moving parts.

IMPROVED SAFETY-VALVE.—Mr. John Ramsbottom, of Longsight, has recently patented a new arrangement of safety-valve, which consists in applying a cross-bar to two or more valves held down by a helical spring. The valves are made with conical recesses, to receive points which project from the cross-bar, and placed at such distance apart as to allow the spring to act between them. This spring is of sufficient power to resist the pressure of the steam up to the desirable working point, and is adjustable to any power; but should the pressure become greater than that of the spring, the valves and cross-bar rise simultaneously and let off the steam. This bar is prolonged at one end to serve as a handle to the attendant, to ascertain the working condition of the valves; by depressing which, the valve nearest the handle serves as a fulcrum for raising the other out of its seat, and let off steam; on raising the handle, a contrary action takes place. The specification describes several modifications of the arrangement, which is stated to be in use on the London and North-Western Railway.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER.—Mr. E. Hall, of the Powder-mills, Dartford, has recently patented a process for regulating the sprinkling of gunpowder materials while under the milling process. Under the old system of wetting with a watering-pot by hand, the distribution of the water was not uniform, and the powder was not properly damped. Mr. Hall's apparatus consists of a pump, which slowly conveys water to a cylinder above the mills, each having a series of sprinkling pipes, connected with an index, nicely adjusted, and a stop-cock, to take off the supply while one charge was being taken off, and another put on. A steam-pipe is conducted round the mill bed, to warm the charge when necessary.

PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS.—Messrs. Bridges and Aubrey, of Webber-row, Westminster-road, have recently patented some portable apparatus for the generation and supply of gas, in a most economical manner, even when not more than 10 or 12 lights are employed, or in larger sizes, suitable to churches, chapels, and other establishments, where perhaps from five to ten times that number may be required. It consists of a stove with moveable retorts, that when one is burned out may be replaced with the greatest facility; a hydraulic main and tar cistern is contained in one vessel, and another vessel adjoining serves as a purifier. Its action in the generation of gas is most perfect, producing, according to the coal employed, gas of superior quality, and while not the slightest odour is perceptible around the apparatus, the light is of a strength and brilliancy unknown to consumers of ordinary gas in country districts. The small size apparatus, which takes up little more than 6 square ft. of space, is well adapted for houses in isolated situations, while other and larger sizes will be found equally efficient for large or small factories, railway stations, &c. The apparatus has been in successful operation at Eden Bridge Station, on the South-Eastern Railway, and most satisfactory reports have been made of its practicability, safety, and economy.

ECONOMICAL ILLUMINATION BY GAS.—Mr. Arthur Jackson, has exhibited, at the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, some experiments with gas, of a highly interesting character, the results of which, however, it appears at present difficult, if not impossible, scientifically to account for. In the first place, he diluted the carburetted hydrogen contained in a receiver with 20 per cent. of atmospheric air, in which state it was not explosive; the gas, in this deteriorated state, when lit, an ordinary burner scarcely rendered "darkness visible," but on the introduction of a slightly coiled platinum wire into the flame, the gas expanded into a broad and vivid flame, the fulness and strength of the light greatly exceeding that obtained under like circumstances from the pure gas. This strange effect of the platinum wire is at present involved in mystery, nor can Mr. Jackson exactly calculate its economic value; but it is clear that while it decreases the price of the gas, it increases the power of the light from 17 to 20 per cent.

BRICK-MAKING BY MACHINERY.—We understand the ingenious machine, patented by Mr. Clayton, of the Atlas-works, Dorset-square, has undergone considerable modifications, and is now capable of producing any quantity of bricks daily that may be required. By an advertisement, it will be seen that one of the improved machines will be in operation on Monday and Tuesday, and we purpose giving a full description of it in our next Journal.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, 2 Brynford Hall Mine Shares, 2 Herward United, 50 Guskus, 1 Eaglebrook, 50 Rheild United.—Offers, stating prices, addressed to "Z," *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, will be attended to.

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a CALL OF ONE SHILLING per share on the NEW SHARES of the company has this day been made, PAYABLE, on or before the 15th March next, at the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London.
By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company, held at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Monday, the 23rd February, 1856, S. W. DAUKES, Esq., in the Chair,
The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That the accounts now presented, showing a balance of liabilities of £362 10s. 10d. at 31st January, 1856, be, and the same are hereby, approved of and adopted; and that a copy of the same be printed and circulated among the shareholders.
That a call of 1s. per share be, and is hereby, made upon the 25,000 shares of the company, payable on the 10th March, 1856.
That the following shareholders be, and are hereby, elected and declared to be the committee of management:—Messrs. S. W. Daukes, G. B. Harrison, J. W. Hughes, Robert Johnston, and Charles Martin.
Shareholders who have not yet registered their shares, are requested to send in their scrip for that purpose to the office, as above, without delay.

Works published at the *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London:

IRON MANUFACTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN. By WM. TEAUN. £2 2s.
PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MINE ENGINEERING. By T. C. GREENWELL. 1s.
GEOLOGY AND MINING. By EVAN HOPKINS. 16s.
GEOLOGY AND MINING—FOUR LECTURES BY G. H. WOOD. 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.
GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10s. 6d.
WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHIAS DUNN. 12s. 6d.
SUPPLY OF WATER IN SWANSEA. By MICHAEL SCOTT. 10s.
HORSE POWER OF CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES. By J. DARLINGTON. 6d.
INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND PRACTICE, OF A COLLIER ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER. By BENJAMIN THOMPSON. 6s.
PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855. By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S. 1s.
STATISTICS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY FOR 1855. By W. H. CUELL, Esq. 6d.
GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS. 2s.
THE MINING GUIDE. 2s. 6d.
THE COST-BOOK—TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY—WITH NOTES AND APPENDIX, 5s.
THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM: ITS PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE EXPLAINED. 6d.
THE COST-BOOK—TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY. 6d.
BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT, with particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in England and Wales, for 1855. By J. H. MORTIMER, F.G.S. Fourth Edition. 3s. 6d.; by post, 4s.

HELVELLYN LEAD MINE, CUMBERLAND.—PARTNERSHIP IN A MINING CONCERN WANTED.—An ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY presents itself to any gentleman of moderate capital obtaining a SHARE, or SHARES, in a very valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, leased for 21 years, situated in the heart of the best mining district in Keswick. A level has been extended for many fathoms on the lode, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and a few tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. Another shallow adit level has recently been opened, and is now in work, and only a few fathoms back from where there is a good mine. At the surface, the ore has a good assay for silver. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, and extensive mining operations.

To inspect, and for further particulars, application to be made to Mr. JOHN MUSE, agent, Matterdale; or to Mr. JOHN HARRISON, chemist, Penrith, Nithburn, Feb. 18, 1856.

MR. TOM, OF SEAVIEW HOUSE, NEAR PADSTOW, CORNWALL, begs to inform such persons as are desirous of taking and WORKING a good SILVER-LEAD MINE, that a lode of the above valuable ore has been discovered running through some property which he has purchased. None need apply but those who are able to set the same to work in an efficient manner. The lode is in a fine blue killas stone, mixed with the above ore; and no doubt a fortune might be realised if worked in a proper manner. The sett will be granted on reasonable terms.

THE ADVERTISER, who has a thorough knowledge of THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY; has First Certificates from the Dublin and Göttingen Professors; has had considerable experience in ENGINEERING on various railways, dock works, and other public works; and has also some knowledge of MINING; is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT, in which these qualifications may be brought to bear.—Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Erith, Kent.

TO ASSAYERS.—WANTED, an ASSAY MASTER, to reside in Anglesey; a steady, intelligent man, of good character, who thoroughly understands his business, particularly in Assaying Copper Ores, or ores containing Copper with other Minerals. It would save time and trouble if the applicants were to refer their qualifications for such a situation to STEPHEN DAVEY, Esq., Redruth.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY presents itself for any person willing to invest from £200 to £300 in TESTING and bringing into use an INVENTION relating to NAVIGATION, which could not fail to be generally adopted on its merits becoming known. The profits would be almost fabulous, whilst it is so easy of application, that no difficulty on that point is anticipated.—For further information, address "J. M.," care of L. F. Colas, Esq., 105, Cheapside, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—An ENGINEERING FIRM desires a PARTNER, with a capital of about £3000. The business is established and profitable, and capable of extension.—Apply to Messrs. BURRELL and AULD, writers, 4, South Hanover-square, Glasgow.

MINE BROKERS OR OTHERS disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of FORMING a COMPANY, of £60,000 to £80,000 capital, for WORKING some very rich and extensive FOREIGN SILVER-LEAD and COPPER MINES, and SMELTING the ORES therefrom, of which most respectable and satisfactory references can be given, may do so by addressing "D. G.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, in the first instance, when the party will arrange a meeting in London.

FOR SALE.—The ENGINE and BOILERS used on the DALKEY ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, in Ireland. They have been very little worn, and of superior manufacture. Will be sold separately, or together, on very reasonable terms, on application to JAMES HAJON, engineer, Ardee-street, Dublin.

PORTABLE ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, a bargain, ONE OF MEDWIN and HALL'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, 16-horse power. It has never been used.—Apply, by letter only, to "M.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstable.

CUMWIDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be HELD at the Burlington Lecture Hall, No. 21a, Saville-row, Burlington-gardens, on Wednesday, the 12th of March, at Six o'clock in the evening precisely.
By order of the Committee, E. H. CURTIS, Sec.
7, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, Feb. 29, 1856.

TREIGHOLD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—NEW SHARES.—The Directors hereby give notice, that, in order to render the above shares negotiable, the THIRD INSTALLMENT OF FIVE SHILLINGS per share, made 11th January last, MUST BE PAID, and endorsed thereon.
By order of the Directors, WM. NICHOLSON, Sec.
57, Old Broad-street, Feb. 19, 1856.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company on Friday, the 7th March next, at Two o'clock precisely. After which, the MEETING will be made SPECIAL, for the purpose of appointing two directors to fill up the vacancies in the Board.
38, Broad-street-buildings, Feb. 28, 1856.

PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 6th day of March next, at Two o'clock precisely.
By order of the Board, S. J. GREEN, Sec.
77, Cornhill, Feb. 20, 1856.

IBERIAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 6th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely.
77, Cornhill, Feb. 20, 1856. By order of the Board, S. J. GREEN, Sec.

WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 5th March, 1856, at Two o'clock precisely.
By order, W. GOWING, Sec.
Ailthallows Chambers, Lombard-street, Feb. 26, 1856.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD on Monday, the 17th March, at the London Tavern, at One o'clock p.m. precisely, to receive a report from the directors.
19, Birchin-lane, Feb. 28, 1856. E. WALFORD, Sec.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—SHAREHOLDERS in this company are invited to call at the offices of Messrs. RICHARDSON and WARENE, solicitors, No. 3, Molesworth-street, and SIGN A REQUISITION there lying, addressed to the Directors of this company, requiring them to call a meeting of the shareholders, and lay before them a statement, showing the necessity for the large sum of £2500 now demanded of the shareholders. The circular accompanying the notice of call distinctly shows that there are assets sufficient to meet any reasonable expenditure; and as payment of this call is made to fall due on the 1st March, immediate attention to this notice is desirable.
London, Feb. 26, 1856.

MR JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen, capitalists, or public companies, holding or wishing to hold interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the globe. Mr. CLEMENT having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how, when, and with whom, to invest in mining properties.
Mr. CLEMENT will SUPERINTEND, for a fee per year and travelling expenses, Metallurgical Works, such as those for smelting and delivering of lead or silver ore; Amalgamation Establishments, for gold or silver ores; also, Copper Smelting, in all its branches; home or foreign.
Mr. CLEMENT will INSPECT Patent Metallurgical Processes, and give an opinion thereon, when brought before capitalists or others, as to the possibility of such being brought into practical operation.
To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. CLEMENT recommends the perusal of his pamphlet on the Marble Springs Mine, to be had (gratis) of him on application, personally or by letter.—Office, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, of No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, and CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, STOCK and SHAREBROKER, GENERAL DEALER IN SHARES IN BRITISH MINES, MINE INSPECTOR, and GENERAL AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to capitalists and the public, in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of SHARES of every denomination. Many of the mines of Cornwall pay large rates of interest upon the current value of shares, in many cases 15 and 20 per cent. per annum, without the corresponding risk attached to railway and many other descriptions of speculative investments; to such would Mr. TREDINNICK direct attention at this time as advantageous mediums for capital. Some few months ago he pointed out the following mines, which have since advanced materially in value, and others equally desirable at present quotations are upon the *tapis* , and it is incumbent upon those having a limited income from Consols or other securities, yielding only 5 to 6 per cent., to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity thus afforded. Mining is not at all times successful, but the risk is comparatively small when experience and practical discrimination is exercised in a judicious selection of progressive mines, situated in districts having analogy and profitable surrounding mines in their favour.

West Seton	£100 in January, 1855, are now at £350
South Frances	150 " " 365
United Mines	120 " " 235
Copper Hill	100 " " 140
Basset	280 " " 400
Fuller and Basset United	1½ " " 5½ 6
Stray Park	3 " " 4 5
East Basset	25 " " 30
Carvannall	3 " " 10 12
West Frances	15 " " 40 42
Kitty (Leland)	1½ " " 9 9½
Providence Mines	20 " " 30 35
Carnyorth	1 " " 4½ 4¾
Condurrow	100 " " 140
North Basset	18 " " 42 43
West Basset	30 " " 35 35½
Clifford	220 " " 420

EAST KENT RAILWAY.—NOTICE OF CALL.
FOURTH CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per share on original capital, making, with deposit and previous calls, £12 10s. paid; and FIRST CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per share on Preferential Dover Extension Capital, making, with deposit, £3 paid.
Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the East Kent Railway Company have made a CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS in respect of every share in the original Capital of the company; and a CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS in respect of every share in the Preferential Dover Extension Capital of the company; and have appointed such calls respectively to be PAID on the 15th day of April, 1856, at the banking house of Messrs. Glyn and Co., No. 67, Lombard-street, London; and the several shareholders of the company are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.
By order of the Board,
SONDES, Chairman.
GEORGE FREDERIC HOLROYD, Sec.
Dated this 5th day of February, 1856, Offices, 2, Moorgate-street.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian Railway Company will be HELD at the Merchants' Hall, Hutcheson-street, Glasgow, on Thursday, the 20th day of March, 1856, at One o'clock afternoon, in terms of the Statute. The Transfer-books will be closed from Friday, the 7th proximo, inclusive, until after the meeting.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Chairman.
ARCHD. GIBSON, Sec.
Company's Offices, Glasgow, Feb. 27, 1856.

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.
Registered provisionally.
And to be brought within the Limited Liability Act now before Parliament.
Capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £3 per share.
With power to increase, by the issue of new shares.

TRUSTEES.
JNO. SCOTT, Esq., 4, Hyde-park-street.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq., Grosvenor-place.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
CHAIRMAN.—J. A. ROEBUCK, Esq., M.P. for Sheffield.
Col. BAZALGETTE, late Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.
PHILIP P. BLYTH, Esq., Wimpole-street.
Sir JAMES R. CARMICHAEL, Bart., Oakdene, Kent.
JAMES CROWDY, Esq., late Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.
MARK HUNTER, Esq., Stonebridge House, Tottenham.
THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Commercial-road, Fimble.
THOMAS JESSOP, Esq. (Messrs. Jessop and Sons), Sheffield.
W. A. MATTHEWS, Esq. (Messrs. Thos. Turtan and Sons), Sheffield.
WILLIAM MOWEN, Esq. (Messrs. Sandford and Owen), Rotherham.
HENRY PAUL, Esq., Temple.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq. (Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co.), 2, Alderman's-walk.
NASSAU WM. SENIOR, Esq., 3, Hyde-park-gate.
E. M. SWEETLAND, Esq., 3, Alderman's-walk.
(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS.—George H. Jay, Esq., Adelaide-place, London-bridge.
Alexander Beattie, Esq., late H.E.C.S., Portchester-terrace.
BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Hill and Reeves, 23, Throgmorton-street.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Price and Brown, 4, Change-alley.
SECRETARY (pro tem).—John V. N. Bazalgette, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—5, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET.

The provisional committee, referring to the prospectus already published, have now the satisfaction to announce that the authorities of the War Department, after a long series of trials and experiments, have declared that the Nova Scotia iron to be the very best they have been able to discover for their purpose; and Her Majesty's Government have, consequently, contracted for a large supply for the use of the royal armaments, on terms highly advantageous to the company.

This fact, in addition to the greatly increasing demand on the part of the steel trade and the general public, renders it imperative upon the company to adopt the speediest measures to enlarge their means of production; and the committee, therefore, give notice that the share lists will be closed at an early day.
Alderman's-walk, London, March 1, 1856.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Provisionally Registered.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES to be made at the office, 346, Strand, where specimens of the copper ore may be seen, and all further information obtained.
Prospectus will be issued shortly.

[PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.]

TYN-Y-CAEIA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
PENCOD, NEAR BRIDGEND, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Capital £10,000, in 1000 shares of £10 per share.—Deposit £2 per share.
Prospectus may be had at the office of the undersigned, by whom also applications for shares will be received up to the 15th proximo.
GODDARD AND EYRE, Solicitors, 101, Wood-street, Cheapside.

WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company has been formed under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, with the object of PURCHASING the BUSINESS, PLANT, MACHINERY, and PATENTS of Messrs. DUNN, HATTERSLEY, and Co., of Manchester, thus saving the expenses and delays necessarily attending the formation of a new undertaking, and securing all the advantages of an old established business, with a good connection already formed, and requiring only increased capital. The works are well laid out, cover about 3 acres of land, within 1½ mile from the Manchester Royal Exchange, fitted with first-class tools and machinery, with SEVEN PATENTS secured for Britain, France, and Belgium, and at present capable of executing contracts to the amount of at least £10,000 per month. The promoters propose to take an interest to the extent of £30,000, the capital being £100,000, in 2000 shares of £50 each, with power to increase to £200,000. A detailed prospectus, with names of trustees, directors, auditors, solicitors, and bankers, will appear in the next Number of the Mining Journal.

RANSOME'S SILICEOUS STONE.
THE PATENT SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are prepared to execute CONTRACTS for the supply of all kinds of ORNAMENTAL DETAILS for BUILDINGS, &c., manufactured in this beautiful material, which has received the approval of eminent architects and scientific men, and which for sharpness of outline, durability, and cheapness, stands unrivalled.

It is especially applicable for the elaborate details of Mediaeval and Ecclesiastical Architecture, such as Gothic Windows, Doorways, Arches, &c.; Crosses, Corbels, Altar Screens, Pulpits, Fontes, Monumental Tombs, Tablets, Headstones, &c. Also, for all kinds of Garden Decorations, Fountains, Figures, Vases and Pedestals, Flower Boxes, Warden Cases, Balustrades for Terrace Walks, Gate Piers, Caps and Bases, &c. And for Coats of Royal Arms, Chimney-pieces, Brackets and Trusses, Ashlars, Quoins, String Courses, and other Dressings.

Further particulars, with illustrations, on application to Mr. FREDK. RANSOME, Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster; or Patent Stone Works, Ipswich.

BANK OF LONDON.
THREEDNEEDLE STREET, AND CHANCERY CROSS.

CHAIRMAN.—Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., M.P.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.—JOHN GIFFITH FRITH, Esq.
Current accounts are opened, and interest allowed on balances.
35 per cent. interest is allowed on deposits, with 10 days' notice of withdrawal on sums of £10 and upwards.
By order,
MATTHEW MARSHALL, Jun., Manager.
Threeneedle-street, Jan. 19, 1856. BENJAMIN SCOTT, Sec.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—At the FIFTH HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, the 27th February, 1856.

The report and statement of accounts having been read by the secretary.
It was resolved unanimously,—"That the report and balance-sheet now read be received and approved; that the dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last be made, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report, at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum on £500,000, and that it be payable on and after the 6th of March next.

The following gentlemen were proposed to fill the vacancies at the board made by the retirement, by rotation, of Messrs. Blyth, Moore, and Robertson, viz.:—
James R. Robertson, Esq.
James Alexander, Esq.
Thomas W. Watson, Esq.
Lewis Nathan, Esq.

A show of hands having been taken, the Chairman declared the election to have fallen on Messrs. Alexander, Robertson, and Watson; whereupon a ballot was demanded on behalf of Mr. Nathan, which was fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 11th March, at the offices of the company, 61a, Moorgate-st., from Ten to Three o'clock.

Messrs. Croxson and Moore were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.
A vote of thanks was passed to the directors; after which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, the 12th March, at Two o'clock.
J. W. PILLANS, Sec.
61a, Moorgate-street, Feb. 27, 1856.

SOVEREIGN LIFE OFFICE.
49, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.—Founded 1845.

THE EARL TALBOT.
Sir CLAUDE SCOTT, Bart.
HENRY POWELL, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.—Lieut.-Col. Lord ARTHUR LENNOX.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.—Sir JAMES CARMICHAEL, Bart.

This office possesses a large paid-up and invested capital, while the claims by death scarcely exceed one-fifth of the premiums received.

By the recent bonus, four-fifths of the premiums paid were, in many cases, returned to the policy holders. Thus, of £153 paid on a policy for £1000 (effected in 1846), £123 was added to the amount assured in 1855. A bonus declared every third year.

Fourteen Pence saved weekly, and paid to the office quarterly or half-yearly, will secure to a person 25 years of age the sum of £100 on his attaining the age of 55, or at death, should that event occur previously.

Claims are paid three months after proof of death.

No charges are made except the premium.

Rates are calculated for all ages, climates, and circumstances connected with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, forms, and every information can be obtained at the office, 49, St. James's-street, London.
H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

Active Agents required.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' ANNUAL COLLECTION OF INVENTIONS WILL BE OPENED at the SOCIETY'S HOUSE, John-street, Adelphi, on EAST MONDAY, the 24th of March. It will comprise Models and Specimens of Recent Inventions, whether patented, registered, or not; and of Works of Recent Construction. Articles for exhibition must be forwarded, carriage paid, on the 6th, 7th, or 8th of March.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
In Bankruptcy.—IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE, ABUNDING WITH IRONSTONE; and the BUGBROOKE IRONSTONE WORKS, established thereon, a few miles from the Weedon Station, with tramway and siding into the London and No.-Western Railway.

Messrs. PLEWS and WALL are directed by the Assignees of Mr. W. Elean to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Friday, the 14th of March, at Twelve, the valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as the DIRT HOUSE ESTATE, situate at Bugbrooke, comprising about 40 acres, with residence and farm buildings. The estate abounds with ironstone, for the working of which there are established the BUGBROOKE IRONSTONE WORKS, with wharves for coal, coke, and lime, and all the numerous buildings necessary for carrying on an extensive trade; together with brickfields, having an almost UNLIMITED SUPPLY of the BEST BRICK EARTH, brick and tile kilns, sheds, and other suitable erections. The contiguity of the property to the railway, with its IRON TRAMWAY and SIDING, the high road to the north, and the Grand Junction Canal, give to the estate peculiar facilities for both land and water carriage, while the distance of the property from any similar works, and its immediate vicinity to the WEEDON ARMY CLOTHING DEPOT, now about to be very considerably enlarged, secures to this property almost unrivalled facilities for developing its MINERAL PROPERTIES.

The estate may be viewed any day previous to the sale, where particulars, with plans, may be had, as well as at the principal inns at Northampton and Weedon; and in London, of Messrs. LAYBURN, PLAW, and BOWEN, 14, Old Jewry Chambers; of J. NICHOLSON, Esq., office assigned, 24, Basinghall-street; and of Messrs. PLAW and WALL, auctioneers, land and estate agents, 34, Poultry, and Clapham-road.

TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF VALUABLE COPYHOLD PROPERTY, WITH IMPORTANT COAL AND OTHER MINES.
MR. WILLIAM JONES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crown Hotel, Bridgenorth, on Monday, the 17th March, 1856, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, WHITWELL'S END ESTATE, in the parish of Upper Arelcy, in the county of Stafford, situate from Kidderminster four, Bridgenorth nine, Bewdley four, and Stourbridge seven miles.

This important property, which abounds with valuable COAL and OTHER MINES, contains by admeasurement 43 acres of good MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with substantial and convenient houses and buildings, of which possession may be had at Lady Day next. Further particulars in future papers.

TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF VALUABLE COPYHOLD PROPERTY, WITH IMPORTANT COAL AND OTHER MINES. WHITWELL'S END ESTATE, in the parish of Upper Arelcy, in the county of Stafford, situate from Kidderminster four miles, Bridgenorth nine, Bewdley four, and Stourbridge seven.

MR. WILLIAM JONES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crown Hotel, Bridgenorth, on Monday, the 17th March, 1856, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, this important property, which abounds with valuable COAL and OTHER MINES, containing by admeasurement 43 acres of good MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with substantial and convenient houses and buildings, of which possession may be had on Lady Day next. Every opportunity is afforded for proving the mines, as shafts are already sunk on adjoining lands, at extreme points of the estate, at which considerable quantities of coal are now being raised, with unlimited demand. Mrs. M. A. Pritchard, the proprietress, on the premises, will appoint a person to show the property.

Lithographed plans, with mining engineer's report, are already prepared, and may be obtained on application to Mr. FRANCIS BUNCOCK, mining engineer, Dawley, near Wyke, near Shifnal. Further particulars in future papers and catalogues, to be duly circulated.

TO CAPITALISTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.
A VALUABLE AND MOST IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, extending in the whole under about 1100 acres.

AN UNUSUALLY ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Mortgagees to OFFER FOR PUBLIC SALE at Garraway's, on Wednesday, the 28th March, at Twelve for One, in Seven Lots, those exceedingly valuable MINERAL PROPERTIES and COAL MINES, in the Forest of Dean, which are well known as the Extension, the Emperor, the Quichen, the Plunder, the Birchen-grove, the Lydbrook, and the Hurry Hill Collieries. These capital concerns are most advantageously situated near the high turnpike road from Hereford, Monmouth, and Kew; part of them are at a short distance from the River Wye, and they are all bounded or intersected by, or are immediately contiguous to, the Severn and Wye Tramway, or the Bullo Pill Branch of the South Wales Railway. These valuable mines are rich in well-known veins and seams of coal; they contain the celebrated Coleford Hill Delf Vein, which averages 6 ft. in thickness, and other recognised seams and runs, all of which can be profitably worked with great facility, chiefly by levels, to the extent of at least 5000 tons per week; and the transit by water and railway to all parts of the kingdom is both cheap and expeditious. These extensive mines contain a surface area exceeding 1000 acres, and they are held in perpetuity from the Crown on terms equal to freehold—viz., a royalty of 1½d. per ton of coals, and nominal sleeping rents till they are in full work.

Full descriptive particulars and conditions of sale, with plans of each lot, will be issued 14 days previous to the sale, and may be had of Messrs. MURRAY and SAMPSON, solicitors, and of Mr. HOSKINS, solicitor, Bromsgrove; or at the offices of Mr. LEIFCHILD, 62, Moorgate-street, London, who is fully authorised to treat with any gentleman or company for the whole, or a portion, of the estates by private contract.

CORNWALL.—ST. AUSTELL FOUNDRY.—TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March next, and consecutive days, to commence on each day at 10 o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, ALL the extensive and valuable PREMISES and PROPERTY, known as the ST. AUSTELL FOUNDRY, situate in the town of St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall; together with the THREE several POLICIES of ASSURANCE hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—in one lot:—

1. The HIGHER FOUNDRY, consisting of fitting-up shop, smiths' shops, steam-engine and boiler-house, containing houses and spacious yard, with all the valuable fixtures and plant, consisting of the most modern machinery of every description. These premises have also, in addition to the steam-power, a good supply of water, by which a portion of the machinery is worked.
And also the said TWO several POLICIES, each for £500.
The whole of the above-mentioned extensive and valuable stock in trade, together with such parts of the machinery as may remain undisposed of, will be offered for sale separately, in such lots as may suit the convenience of purchasers.
At the same time will be sold an excellent Nasmyth's Hammer, nearly new, weighing 30 cwt., with 3 ft. stroke, about 7 tons boiler, crane, and other requisite appendages complete.
The above presents an opportunity for investment rarely offered, the premises being very spacious, the machinery not to be excelled, the situation of the works most advantageous, being surrounded by extensive copper, tin, iron, and other mines, and china clay and china stone works in full operation; and from the proximity of St. Austell to the ports of Charlestown, Par, and Pentewan, means are available to the works for carrying on, as hitherto, by the late proprietor and his predecessors for upwards of 40 years, an extensive and lucrative business, supplying vast quantities of machinery of various descriptions to all parts of the world.

For further particulars, to view, and for catalogues containing minute descriptions of each lot, apply to Mr. J. J. GUMWOK, of St. Austell, executor of the late proprietor, Mr. J. F. Hodge, deceased; or to Messrs. COOKE, SONS, and SHILLON, solicitors, St. Austell.—Dated St. Austell, Feb. 13, 1856.

P.S. The catalogues will be ready, and may be had on application, on and after the 23rd instant.

SKIDDAW AND BLENCATHERA MINES, NEAR KESWICK, CUMBERLAND.—MACHINERY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
consisting of 20 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. broad, nearly new, and very substantially built, crank, connecting rods and bob, sole trees, &c.; 12 fms. of 7½ in. pump; 12 fms. of 1½ in. rods; 12 fms. of ladders, dividing boards, &c.; 1 crushing mill, with 1 pair of plain rollers and fittings; tube, bobbles, and washing materials; smiths' tools; a quantity of mining tools; horse-whim, kibbles, rope, &c.; crab winch; bucket doorpiece; spare timber; iron, &c.

The directors are empowered to treat with any respectable party for the transfer of the set, containing many promising lead and copper lodes, from which about £600 worth of ore has been sold by the present company.

The mines and machinery may be seen on application to Capt. Jos. SPARK, Keswick; and further particulars may be had on applying to Mr. Jos. HEWSON, secretary, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

WHEEL SUSAN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 20-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 5 tons, 24 head stamps, two fly-wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. FRAS. DAVENPORT, Camborne; Mr. JOHN BUNCOCK, auctioneer, Burncoose, Redruth; or Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

LEAD WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a large MANUFACTORY in BIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a white-lead works, capable of making 25 tons per week, with grinding and paint stones, complete, by Fairbairn; a composition and lead pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling-mill, by Bush, 8 ft. 6 in. wide; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power. The whole of the machinery is of the best construction, and contains all the latest improvements.

The works have a frontage of 100 yards to the Birmingham Canal, are within a quarter of a mile of a goods and passenger railway station, are of modern erection, and most substantial character.—Apply to "Box 59," Post-office, Birmingham.

THOMAS CRAVEN AND SON, ENGINEERS AND TOOL MAKERS, respectfully call the attention of railway companies, engineers, shipbuilders, and others, to their complete STOCK of MECHANICAL TOOLS, NOW ON HAND, comprising powerful Lathes, Planing and Shaping Machines, Drilling and Boring Machines, &c. Also, Vertical and Horizontal High-pressure Steam-Engines, from 4 to 20-horse power, in stock and in the course of erection; and all sizes of Donkey Engines, for pumping and supplying large boilers with water.
Circulars, drawings, and specifications may be had by addressing to the offices and warehouse, 33, Lower King-st., Manchester; Works at Collyhurst, near Manchester.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—ON SALE, ONE NEW STRONG SELF-ACTING PLANING MACHINE, will plane 10 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 4 ft. high, complete in all its parts. ONE NEW POWERFUL SLIDING AND SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, bed 20 ft. long, headstocks 14 in. to centre, screw whole length of bed, complete, with change wheels, &c.—For particulars and prices, address to 33, Lower King-st., Manchester.

TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—REVOLVING BRICK AND TILE PRESSING MACHINE.—We wish to draw the attention of the above parties to the NEWLY PATENTED PRESSING MACHINE, for all kinds of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c. The simplicity and durability of the above machine far exceeds any now in use; one man and two boys will, with ease, press and carry away 600 bricks or quarries of a superior quality per hour, with much less labour to the workmen, also reducing the cost of manufacturing 50 per cent. less than the machines previously made.—For particulars and drawings, address to THOMAS CRAVEN and Son, 33, Lower King-st., Manchester.

LANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, valuable MINING PLANT and MATERIALS, at the TYN-Y-FRON MINE, LANDUDNO, comprising powerful PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, Pit-frames, Shears, Capstan, Whimsey, New and Old Round Ropes, Crushing Mill, excellent Cylindrical Steam Boilers, Wrought-Iron Edge Rails, and other materials. There is a good shipping-place within a few yards of the mine; and the Conway Station, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, is not more than four miles distant. Application to be made to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Bodafon, Conway; or Mr. JOSIAH HOWELL, Hawarden Works, near Holywell.

MINERALS, &c., TO LET.—TO LET, upon long leases, the MINERALS under the Stegney Estate, in the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, South Wales, comprising upwards of 12,000 acres, and containing IRON, STONE, BLACKBAND, ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, and STEAM COAL, and CULM; LIMESTONE, MARBLE, and FLAG QUARRIES, FIRE-CLAY, and BRICK EARTH; also, desirable SITES for the erection of COPPER and other SMELTING WORKS, TIN-PLATE, and other MANUFACTORIES, where cheap fuel, and easy communication by rail and vessel are of importance.
Apply to Messrs. FRASER and CLARKE, 21, Great George-st., Westminster; or to Mr. WILLIAM ROSSER, mineral surveyor, Llanelly, South Wales.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—TO LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the HARESHAW FOUNDRY, situated at Hexham, Northumberland, containing extensive and convenient BUILDINGS, and a spacious YARD, together covering about 2 acres.

Placed in the centre of a large agricultural and mining district, exposed to very slender competition, and in close contiguity to the Border Counties Railway, in course of formation, which will open out the finest field of iron in the United Kingdom, this foundry presents such opportunities for conducting an extensive and profitable business as are seldom to be met with.

It is within 300 yards of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, from which a branch into it could easily be made, and communication thus established with all parts of the kingdom. It is also convenient for shipping, being about midway between the coasts at this the narrowest part of the island.

There are upon the premises an excellent STEAM-ENGINE, with boilers, CUPOLA, LARGE CRANE, BLAST, and OTHER MACHINERY and MATERIALS, which may be rented, or taken at a valuation.

The proprietor is willing to accept a moderate rent, and to give considerable facilities, if required.—Application must be made to the Hareshaw Foundry, Hexham, Northumberland.—Feb. 27, 1856.

THE LEASE OF A COLLIERY.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 21 years' LEASE OF ROYALTY, comprising about 300 acres, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The shaft is already sunk down to the Beaumont Seam; and the various intermediate seams, consisting of the Yard Coal Seam, the Low Main Seam, &c., remain unworked, and are known to be a very excellent coal, and a very superior gas coal. The colliery is in full working condition, and may be commenced without any immediate outlay. The present proprietor would not object to negotiate for partners for carrying on the above colliery.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. COOPER, colliery viewer, Tyndeside-terrace, Scotswood-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the KENDON COLLIERY, situate within about 600 yards of the loop line at Crumlin, twelve miles of Newport, and in a position to form a branch therefrom to a proper tipping-place at the western end of Crumlin Bridge with very little expense. There is now unworked of the above taking about 60 acres of Mynyddiawyn Lower Vein, and about 20 acres of the Mynyddiawyn Upper Vein of Coal, well known to be of red ash and most superior quality, the greater part of which can be worked by free drainage.

The plant contains about 800 yards of tramroad, 16 underground trams, about 30 sets of colliers' tools, weighing machine, together with incline-chain, sheave, &c., necessary to carry on a colliery at the rate of, at present, 40 tons per day. A few trucks may be purchased, if required.

To view the colliery, inspect a map of the same, with all other particulars, apply to Mr. DAVID THOMAS, mineral engineer and surveyor, Newbridge, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND TO BE DISPOSED OF.

1. The UNEXPIRED TERM of the LEASE of the SEATON IRONWORKS, at Wokingham, Cumberland, comprising about 14 acres of land, held under lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blow engine and hot-blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a TIN-PLATE WORK, capable of producing 400 to 500 boxes per week. Also, eleven workmen's houses, and two excellent managers' houses, with large and productive gardens. These works have the advantage of both steam and water-power, and the whole is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the works, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite iron ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense, the engines and machinery being all nearly quite new.

2. Also, together, or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, situated close to the Workington Harbour and Railway Station, and called the DERWENT IRONWORKS, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddled and finished iron, shinglers, hammers, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 30 to 70 tons of bars weekly.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WM. BIRD and Co., iron merchants, London, or Glasgow; Messrs. McEWAN and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; or to PETER CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—Several portions of the IRONSTONE and IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN on advantageous terms. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is the SUPPLY of their IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE BLAST ENGINES, which they are enabled to manufacture at little more than one-half the cost of high-pressure blowing machinery, and considerably under half the cost of those where condensing engines are employed. Engines to supply from 200 feet to 15,000 feet of air per minute. R. and J. COOPER respectfully request that parties requiring will state the diameter of blowing cylinder they require, and the pressure of blast; also, the pressure of steam for steam cylinder.—Apply to R. and J. COOPER, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

ANTI-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS, BY DUNN, HATTERSLEY, AND CO., WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.
The more important of the numerous advantages possessed by DUNN'S PATENT DUPLICATE RETORT STEAM BOILERS, are, their EXCEEDING STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, enabling the manufacturers to make them at a LOW PRICE. Being made in parts, all of which are duplicates, any portion can be readily replaced at any time, or the whole may be enlarged with the utmost facility, by placing more cylinders side by side, joining the whole into a continuous corrugated flat-bottomed boiler.

This important point in their construction entirely OBVIATES the DANGER of EXPLOSION (from being tended by unskilful men), as damage done to one portion cannot affect the others, or disarrange the whole.

Every part is SEVERELY TESTED before leaving the manufactory, and warranted. These boilers are ECONOMICAL in use, their large heating surface giving the greatest effect with the smallest amount of fuel. Their roomy furnaces admit of the consumption of the cheaper and more bulky kinds of fuel, such as brushwood, sawdust, small coals, peat, refuse of resin, pitch, grass, cane refuse, &c. They are adapted to any kind of refuse burners, and their clear circulation of water prevents scaling or clogging with dirt.

By a slight difference in the arrangement of the parts, they can be made SUITABLE for LAND, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES; for use in sugar refining, tallow rendering, extracting palm, fish, and other oils, or the saccharine matter from beet-root, cane, &c., and every other use to which boilers are applied.

Being, as before stated, manufactured in parts, each of which will not exceed in weight 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. (as the case may require), they possess great facilities for transport by water or land, particularly in the interior of mountainous districts, where roads have not been established.

These boilers have been well tested in the manufacturing and mining districts of England, and have been most highly approved for both home and foreign use by the most eminent engineers. LICENSES are GRANTED to manufacture these boilers.

For prices, further particulars, or any information, apply to the patentees, Messrs. DUNN and Co., Windsor Bridge Ironworks, near Manchester.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 8 to 70-horse power; and TURN-TABLES, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. diameter; always in a forward state of manufacture, to ensure quick deliveries. Every description of RAILWAY PLANT supplied at the shortest notice.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—THE OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—AVERY and Co., patent agents and negotiators.

CORNWALL.—IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—W. RADMORE begs to acquaint parties frequenting the county of Cornwall, that the ROYAL MAILS AND COACHES, plying through Cornwall, NOW LEAVE the GLOBE HOTEL, BEDFORD STREET, where places only can be secured, and all information required obtained.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, AFRICA, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS GENERALLY.

THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE AND BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY AND SMOOTHNESS OF ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY FOR LUBRICATION AND REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK OF ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion. The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT AND OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected. The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artisan* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

MERCANTILE, MINING, & AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY, CONDUCTED BY W. CROWDER, F.C.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, 104, SLIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society. Mr. W. Crowder begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile, Mining, or Agricultural pursuits, that he will be happy to perform ANALYSES and ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS are admitted to the laboratory on the following terms:— Fee for 12 months' course of instruction, in one payment in advance... £20 0 0 Fee for 3 months, payment in advance... 6 0 0

FUEL AND ITS APPLICATIONS. **CHEMISTRY IN ITS APPLICATIONS TO THE ARTS AND TO MANUFACTURES.** FUEL AND ITS APPLICATIONS, embracing Coal, its structure and products, Gas, Oil, Petroleum, Safety-Lamps, &c., and their application to purposes of Heat, Wood, Stoves, &c. In Two Parts, 8vo. Most fully illustrated with 439 Engravings and 4 Plates. By KNAFF, RICHARDSON, and RONOLD. Price £1 16s. Vol. II. contains—Glass, Alum, Potteries, Cement, Gypsum. With Illustrations. 8vo. £1 1s. Vol. III. contains—Food generally, Bread, Cheese, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, Milk, Sugar. With Illustrations on Wood, and Coloured Plates. 8vo. Price £1 2s. Mr. KNAFF'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING, for the use of metallurgists, chemists of mines, and assayers in general. Second Edition, much enlarged, with Illustrations, &c. £1 1s. Prof. WEISSBACH'S MECHANICS OF MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING. Two Vols., with 900 Woodcuts. £1 10s. London: H. Baillière, 219, Regent-street; and 290, Broadway, New York (U.S.) Catalogues gratis.

This day, price Threepence, No. I. of a **MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.** By H. T. STAINTON, Editor of the *Entomologist's Annual*. This work will contain Descriptions of all the British Species, with popular readable instructions where to find them and how to know them, and will be illustrated with numerous Woodcuts. To be completed in about Thirty Monthly Numbers. The first four parts will comprise the whole of the butterflies. London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

Just published, 80 pp., price One Shilling, **THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855.** THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW. Showing the position and prospects of nearly 250 mines. By JOSEPH YELLOLY WATSON, F.G.S. We commend this review to the careful perusal of our readers. *Mining Journal*, Effingham Wilson, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange; also, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, in One Volume, demy 8vo., 110 pages, illustrated by Twenty-two Maps, Diagrams, &c., **FOUR LECTURES ON GEOLOGY AND MINING.** Read at Leeds, Hull, Bradford, Harrogate, &c. By Geo. HENWOOD, M.E. Forming a complete compendium of these subjects. Dedicated, by permission, to Sir CHARLES LEMON, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S., President of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, &c. Published (for the author) at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. Price, handsomely bound in cloth lettered, 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.

THE AMERICAN MINING CHRONICLE, AND IRON MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL. Commenced its Sixth Volume, 1st January, 1856. The CHRONICLE contains full and correct particulars of the progress and prospects of every Mining and Incorporated Manufacturing Association in the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico, and South America, furnished us by our own correspondents in the various sections: Reports of Proceedings of Mining Companies, &c.; Notices of New Discoveries in all branches of Metal Manufactures, and in all applications of Science to Mining; the fullest and most authentic Reports of the state of all the Foreign and Home Metal Markets; Prices Current of Metals; Prices and Fluctuations of the Mining Stock and Share Markets, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other cities in the States where mining stocks are constantly or occasionally dealt in, regularly sent us by reliable correspondents. The contributors to the *MINING CHRONICLE* embrace the most eminent scientific geologists, and thoroughly practical miners of America. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and is distinguished for the truth and impartiality of its discussions, and the fearlessness with which business schemes are exposed and unsolicited speculators exposed. The *Mining Chronicle* is published once a week; each number contains eight large quarto pages.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ENGLAND. One copy for one year... £4, or £3 16s. 8d. sterling. Two copies for one year... £7, or £6 12s. 8d. sterling. One copy for two years... £7, or £6 12s. 8d. sterling. Which covers postage to England; invariably in advance. All orders, remittances, and communications, to be addressed, pre-paid, to M. B. MONCK AND CO., 216, Pearl-street, New York.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE (published every Saturday, price 3d., stamped 4d., and in monthly parts, 1s. 6d.) contains, in addition to a mass of interesting matter, the SUBSTANCE OF EVERY PATENTED INVENTION, together with all other current information concerning patents. Messrs. ROBERTSON, BROOMAN, and CO. (Editors of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, established in 1823) UNDERTAKE THE PROCURATION OF PATENTS for the United Kingdom and all Foreign Countries, and the transaction generally of all business relating to patents and the registration of designs. Printed instructions supplied gratis on application. Costs of provisional protection, £10 10s. *Mechanics' Magazine* and Patent Office, 166, Fleet-street, London.

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6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	—	6 1/2	3 7 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1855.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipton	1	9	9	380 0 0	5 0—Mar. 1851.
76	Jamieson (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37 13s. 6d.	—	—	0 4 0	4 0—Mar. 1854.
3048	Kennedy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	—	—	1320 0 0	30 0—Jan. 1856.
30	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1000	2250 15 0	2 0—Feb. 1856.
160	Levant (copper), tin, St. Just	2 1/2	120	120	103 0 0	5 0—June, 1855.
400	Lisourne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10 1/2	145	145	2 10 0	1 5 0—Dec. 1854.
320	Machine State and Salt Company	25	29	29	1 17 6	0 15 0—Dec. 1854.
160	Marke (New Shares)	25	29	29	0 1 0	0 3 0—Sept. 1855.
6000	Martine Valley (copper), Cardigan	47 10s. 6d.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6—Dec. 1854.
5000	Mendic Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	2	2	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1855.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	21 13s.	1	1	11 14 6	0 14 0—Jan. 1856.
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	13 1/2	13 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 3—Nov. 1855.
3000	Nantes and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 3—Nov. 1855.
7500	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 3—Nov. 1855.
6400	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	2s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 3—Nov. 1855.
470	Newtons Mining Company, Co. Down	50	50	50	44 0 0	0 1 0—Oct. 1855.
300	North Pool (copper), tin, Pool	22 1/2	155	155	324 0 0	2 0—Dec. 1854.
140	North Rock (copper), Camborne	10 1/2	80	80	249 10 0	4 0—Sept. 1855.
4000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	10 1/2	43	43	7 12 6	0 14 0—Feb. 1856.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Ives	1 1/2	20	19 20	23 18 0	0 12 0—Oct. 1855.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	11	11	4 0 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1855.
200	Phoenix (copper), tin, Linkinghorne	30	57 1/2	57 1/2	147 0 0	37 0—Dec. 1855.
1000	Pollbro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	11 3 10	1 4 0—Oct. 1855.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uney Lelant	20 13s. 2d.	55	55	39 4 0	5 0—Feb. 1856.
512	Roswarne United (copper), tin, Gwinnar	12	115	117 118	19 10 0	4 0—Feb. 1856.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitcomb, Devon	6s.	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1856.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	24	305	300 305	396 0 0	8 0—Jan. 1856.
125	South Crinins (copper), St. Austell	19	400	400	60 0 0	20 0—June, 1855.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerfeerick	17 6s. 6d.	6 1/2	6 1/2	3 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1856.
256	South Tolu (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	145	140 145	69 0 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1856.
496	South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan	18 13s. 6d.	365	362 365	8 8 0	0 2 6—Dec. 1855.
1024	Spearhead (copper), tin, St. Just	7 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 0 0	1 0—Dec. 1855.
200	Spearhead Moor (copper), St. Just	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1856.
1024	St. Aubyn and Orylle (cop., tin), Breage	3 17s. 8 1/2d.	3 1/2	3 1/2	888 0 0	8 0—Feb. 1854.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100	100	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 1856.
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerfeerick	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	7 3 6	0 5 0—Feb. 1856.
6000	Tineroft (copper), tin, near Pool, Illogan	9	4 1/2	4 1/2	8 11 3	0 5 0—Dec. 1855.
2048	Trevelan (silver-lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 15 0	1 0—Feb. 1854.
572	Trevelan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	25	25	467 15 0	5 0—June, 1855.
96	Trevelan (copper), Gwynedd, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	150	467 15 0	5 0—June, 1855.
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwynedd, Cornwall	10 1/2	16	16	380 15 0	0 1 0—April, 1851.
10000	Trevelan (slate), Boscawen	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 17 0	0 4 0—Dec. 1855.
4096	Trevelan (slate), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	55 0 0	5 0—Dec. 1854.
100	Trump Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90	90	61 5 0	2 0—Feb. 1856.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwynedd	40	235	235	0 2 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (tin), Llangunno, Carmarthens	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	2 5 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1855.
1024	Wellington (copper), tin, Penryn	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 0 0	0 5 0—July, 1855.
10500	Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Card.	5	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 12 0	0 3 0—July, 1855.
2000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	36 1/2	35 35 1/2	5 12 6	0 12 6—Jan. 1856.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	132 1/2	135 137 1/2	274 5 0	5 0—Aug. 1855.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwynedd	£10 7	70	80	12 0 0	2 0—May, 1855.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	16	15	25 5 0	0 15 0—Jan. 1856.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	365	325	28 10 0	6 0—Feb. 1856.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	7 1/2	8 10	6 10 0	1 0—Oct. 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	400	400	382 10 0	12 0—Feb. 1856.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	5 1/2	600	575	746 5 0	20 0—Jan. 1856.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	5 1/2	600	575	1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1855.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Penryn	5 1/2	6	6	9 1 3	2 14 4—Aug. 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwynedd	520	420	420	1 13 0	0 3 0—Feb. 1856.
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	£1 14s.	8	8	0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 1856.
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2875 10 0	8 0—May, 1854.
125	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	110	110	4 10 0	0 10 0—Feb. 1855.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kes.	3 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	30 0 0	2 0—Aug. 1854.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uney Lelant	£1 7 1/2	30	20	61 5 0	2 0—Feb. 1856.
430	Wheal Livel (tin), Wendron	33	36 37	36 37	16 2 6	0 15 0—Dec. 1855.
445	Wheal Margaret (copper), Kes.	19 1/2	16 1/2	19 19 1/2	180 3 0	4 0—Feb. 1856.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	325	320	40 10 0	4 0—Sept. 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	16	212 213	49 10 0	1 0—Oct. 1855.
400	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uney Lelant	24 1/2	215	212 213	1 3 6	0 7 0—Jan. 1854.
98	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	27 1/2	27 28	24 13 0	1 12 6—July, 1854.
520	Wheal Trevelan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	—
1024	Wheal Trevelan (tin, copper), Gwynedd	9 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	—
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	17 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends paid every two months.

Dividends paid every three months.

Dividends paid every six months.

Dividends paid every nine months.

Dividends paid every twelve months.

Dividends paid every fifteen months.

Dividends paid every eighteen months.

Dividends paid every twenty-one months.

Dividends paid every twenty-four months.

Dividends paid every twenty-seven months.

Dividends paid every thirty months.

Dividends paid every thirty-three months.

Dividends paid every thirty-six months.

Dividends paid every thirty-nine months.

Dividends paid every forty-two months.

Dividends paid every forty-five months.

Dividends paid every forty-eight months.

Dividends paid every fifty-one months.

Dividends paid every fifty-four months.

Dividends paid every fifty-seven months.

Dividends paid every sixty months.

Dividends paid every sixty-three months.

Dividends paid every sixty-six months.

Dividends paid every sixty-nine months.

Dividends paid every seventy-two months.

Dividends paid every seventy-five months.

Dividends paid every seventy-eight months.

Dividends paid every eighty-one months.

Dividends paid every eighty-four months.

Dividends paid every eighty-seven months.

Dividends paid every ninety months.

Dividends paid every ninety-three months.

Dividends paid every ninety-six months.

Dividends paid every ninety-nine months.

Dividends paid every one hundred months.

Dividends paid every one hundred and one months.

Dividends paid every one hundred and two months.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
3000	Dalrhy (cop., lead), Brecon	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
1000	Darwen (sil. lead), Cardiganshire	6	—	—	—	—
1400	Derwent (sil. lead), Durham	60	—	—	—	—
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 5 0	5 0—Jan. 1856.
3807	Devon and Courtney (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Devon Burras (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	—	—	—	—	—
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	—	—	—	—	—
863	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£10 10 0	—	—	—	—
15000	Dunaleigh Wheal Phoenix	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	£11 11 6	11	11	—	—
256	Eaglebrook, Llanpharrog, Card.	40	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 1 6	—	—	—	—
100	E. Balteswidden (tin), Sancered	7	—	—	—	—
4200	East Basset (copper), Redruth	44	30	30	—	—
4200	East Birch Tor, Dartmoor	—	—	—	—	—
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	—	—	—	—	—
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	12	—	—	—	—
2048	East Cefn Brynno	—	—	—	—	—
1024	East Garra (lead), St. Clement	1s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
312	East Goldscoe (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
4000	East Guanis Lake (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	—	—	—	—	—